Nisivoccia Consulting LLC
Information Technology Consultants

Glossary

A

ABS	Function in programming languages that calculates absolute value.
Absolute URL	A complete URL that specifies a protocol, host name, directory name, and file name.
Abstract Window Kit (AWT)	A Java Development Kit function used to work with existing Java applets.
Access Provider	A company that sells Internet access to its customers. An access provider may be an online service such as America Online which features a relatively simple software setup on the user's computer, packaged content, and some Internet access. A "true" provider requires more software setup on the User's computer and offers full, direct Internet access. An access provider may offer residential Internet service or dedicated service for businesses.
Access Time	A measure of the amount of time (usually in nanoseconds) it takes for a software program or a piece of computer hardware to find data and offer it to the CPU for processing.
Acquire	To import a file from an analog source, usually from a scanner or video source.
Acrobat Reader	A client application that can display Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) files.
Acronym	A word formed from key letters in a phrase or string of words.
Action	An attribute that specifies the path of the CGI script processing a form.
Action Property	Permits you to alter or retrieve the value of the action attribute of the form.
Active Link	A link that is currently selected in a Web browser.
ActiveX	An evolving set of cross-platform technologies originally developed by Microsoft for creating and integrating components on the Internet. Examples include dynamic Web pages and dynamic client/service applications.
ActiveX Controls	Software objects (or applets) that can be embedded into Web documents or other programs, the properties of which can be altered by the end-user via scripting. Also known as Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) controls, they provide multimedia effects viewable with a Web browser.
ActiveX Control Pad	An authoring tool used to add ActiveX controls and ActiveX scripting to HTML pages.
Actual	Actual values passed to a programming function or procedure.

Parameters

Ada	A programming language based on Pascal that allows multiple tasks to run concurrently. Each comment begins with two hyphens, with each statement ending in a semicolon.
Address	A number or bit pattern that identifies a computer memory location.
Address Class	Address Classes define the number of IP addresses for a particular numeric range.
ADPCM	Adaptive Differential Pulse-Code Modulation. A technique for translating speech or other analog sound into a digital format
ADSL	A symmetric Digital Subscriber Line. An emerging technology that employs existing phone lines to deliver digital information at speeds ranging from 1.54 to 8 Megabits per second (Mbps) to homes and businesses. The technology uses most channel bandwidth to transmit to the user, retaining a small fraction to receive information from the user. Because of its high bandwidth, ADSL simultaneously allows plan old telephone service (POTS) over the same wire.
AFAIK	Internet shorthand for "As far as I know."
AFAIR	Internet shorthand for "As far as I remember."
Agent	Software that automatically performs a function for another application.
AI	Artificial Intelligence. Computers simulating human thought patterns.
.AIF or .AIFF	This extension denotes sound files
Alert Box	A message box. This Windows dialog box prevents the user from proceeding until the message box contents have been read.
ALGOL	An algorithmic programming language that places instructions in block sets instead of numbered instructions. BASIC and FORTRAN use numbered instructions.
Algorithm	A procedure for problem-solving that involves dividing the problem into many simple setps, solving each step in turn.
Alphanumeric	Letters and digits, combinations of which are suggested password structures.
Alternative Representations Image	A low-resolution image programmed to load first while its counterpart higher-resolution image is loading on top.
Alternative Representations Text	Text that identifies an image for those browsers that cannot display images, or which display images slowly.
Amiga Sound File	A sound file (.mod, .nst or .iff) originating with Commodore Computers.
Analog	Information that flows and changes continuously; contract with digital, which is either on or off.
Anchor	An item in an HTML document from which a link is assessed. An anchor may be a word, phrase, or image. Links provide access to

	various data, including other Web pages, binary files, Gopher and FTP servers, and e-mail client windows. Lings also provide a method for advancing to another section of the same Web page. Anchors may be either text or inline images.
And Gate	A logic gate that produces an output of 1 when its inputs are 1.
Angle Brackets	The "lesser than" and "greater than" symbols on the keyboard. They are used to identify HTML tags in an HTML document. Also known as **wickets** (< >).
Animation	A process of adding movement to objects. File types (.awa, .awm or .fli) originating with Microsoft Corporation.
Annotation Bot	A FrontPage bot that inserts text (or notes to the user) on a page that can be viewed from the FrontPage editor but not from a Web browser. Annotation text is displayed in purple and retains the character size and other attributes of the current paragraph style.
Anon Server	Usenet service that allows users to post to newsgroups anonymously.
Anonymous FTP	An Internet service to make files available to the Internet community. Users can log into tens of thousands of anonymous FTP servers worldwide using the login name anonymous and a password consisting of their e-mail address. A primary distribution method for Internet and shareware applications and files.
ANSI	American National Standards Institute. Standards applied to programming languages and code, as in Window character codes.
Antialiasing	Technique for smoothing slanted and curved line displays or frequencies in digitized sound.
API	Application Programming Interface. Software that allows applications to communicate with an operating system. Unlike an open architecture system that communicates through commonalities in databases, conventions, and scripting, APR's use of third-party vehicles can result in slower performance.
APL	Internet shorthand for "a programming language."
Apple Computer	Corporation that developed one of the first desktop computers, the Apple. They later created the Macintosh, the first mass-produced computer with a graphical user interface.
Applet	A small compiled program written in the Java language referenced and executed from a Java-capable browser. Like ActiveX controls, the properties can be altered by the end user via scripting.
Applet Viewer	A utility included in the Java Development Kit to display applets without a Web browser. It is useful for testing and debugging applets.
Application Acceleration	Often employed as part of a WAN Optimization effort, it is comprised several techniques, namely compression, caching and protocol optimization, to speed up performance of applications on a wide area network.
Application Bonding	For Internet-facing applications, this technique makes proxy connections for multiple queries, receives the replies, and reassembles and delivers them to the end user. The advantage is being able to use links from multiple providers at multiple sizes

and speeds. The disadvantage is only Web and ftp downloads can be "bonded." Otherwise the traffic will be blocked by ISPs as spoofing.

Application Framework	Predefined procedures, a shell, and a template are all examples of an application framework. An application framework has built-in code eliminating the need to rewrite existing code.
Archie	A search vehicle used to locate publicly available files on anonymous FTP servers.
Architecture	The structure or manner components fit and work together, especially in a network or other complex computer-based environment.
Architecture-Neutral	Programs written to run without platform dependence.
Archnet	A type of local area network, such as a token ring network, that uses Ethernet hardware.
Argument	An actual parameter. Values passed onto functions or procedures, such as a Java applet.
ARPA	Advanced Research Projects Agency. The Department of Defense agency that originated the first global computer network. It is now called DARPA.
ARPANET	Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. A pioneering long-haul network funded by ARPA. It was the basis for early networking research and a central backbone during the development of the Internet. The ARPANET consisted of individual packet-switching computers interconnected by leased lines.
Array	A data collection with a given name and indexed by number.
ASCII; ASCII File	American Standard Code for Information Interchange file. Also called a text file, text-only file, or an ASCII (pronounced as-kee) text file. A document in the universally recognized text format called ASCII. The generic format is useful for transferring unadorned but readable files between programs that otherwise could not comprehend the other. Internet e-mail messages are encoded using ASCII.
ASPI	An advanced SCSI programming interface. A standard program created to provide access to SCSI hardware.
Assignment	Ascribing one value, either a literal or a variable, to a variable.
Associate	To link a format extension with a program. For browser use in viewing multimedia files.
Asynchronous	A data transmission used by most computers to transmit numerous characters at any time with a start and stop bit for each individual character.
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode.
At Symbol (@)	Used in e-mail addresses to separate the user's mailbox name from the host computer and domain portion of the address. For example "johnco@888prosoft.com."
Attachment	A term in e-mail parlance that describes a separate file associated with an e-mail message and sent with it.

Attribute	A design characteristic (color, size, location, etc.) assigned to an object by code within its tag wickets.
.AU	A sound file format.
Authoring Tool	Multimedia or Web site construction application program.
Autoexec.Bat	An ASCII file found on DOS-based PC's containing system and software configuration commands executed on start-up.
Auto-load Images	A browser preference to automatically download and display images. If this option is not selected a generic icon displays instead.
Automatic Garbage Collection	A way to eliminate unwanted or invalid information from a computer's memory.
Avatar	Personal graphical representation of an individual (or animated object) within a VRML world.
.AVI	An extension for Microsoft's audio video interleave file format.
.AWA; .AWM	An extension for Microsoft's animation file format.

B

Backbone	1. A high-speed connection within a network that connects shorter, usually slower, circuited nodes. 2. A system that acts as a hub for activity. *Note: A common misconception regarding the Internet is that there is a single backbone. In reality, there are several. Organizations maintaining backbones on the Internet include the National Science Foundation (NSF), Advanced Network Services (ANS), UUNet Technologies, and Performance Systems International (PSI).*
Background	Field or color underlying objects, text or tables.
Back-up	Duplication of files as a disaster recovery precaution. They are usually saved and stored in a separate location away from the originals.
Bandwidth	The transmission capacity of an electronic line such as a communications network or computer channel.
Bandwidth Aggregation	See Link Aggregation.
Bandwidth Bonding	Combining multiple carrier links and multiple link speeds and capacities by sending packets across them as if they were one larger pipe. Bonding requires like appliances on both ends of the connection.
Bandwidth Limiting	See Traffic Shaping.
Bandwidth Shaping	See Traffic Shaping.
Bandwidth Throttling	See Traffic Shaping.
BASIC	Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. A simple programming language useful for simple calculations and demonstrating programming techniques. In the mid-1960's, it

	originated at Dartmouth College as a teaching aid.
Bang	The term for the exclamation mark (!) when used in a UNIX command-line instruction.
Bare Metal	New computer hardware that has yet to be programmed with an operating system.
Baud Rate	A term used to describe modem transmission speed, though best avoided. Baud rate measures the number of events, or signal changes, that occur in a second. Baud rate differs from the more current phrase, bits-per-second. A modem that encodes our bits per event operates at 2400 baud, but transmits 9600 bits per second (2400 events times four bits per event) and thus should be called a 9600-Kbps modem.
BBS	Bulletin Board System. A computer system equipped with one or more modems, serves as an information resource, and passing messages on to dial-up users.
Berners-Lee, Tim	Considered the father of the World Wide Web, Tim Berners-Lee was one of the primary forces behind the creation and acceptance of the Web. Berners-Lee then directed W3, the World Wide Web organization based at MIT in Boston and CERN in Geneva.
BGCOLOR	Background color, an HTML attribute.
Binary File Bitmap	1. A file containing date or instructions written in terms of 0's or 1's, and which is machine-readable. 2. An image format (.bmp), originated by Microsoft. The .bmp extension refers to an image in which data bits are represented by displayed pixels on a monitor.
Bit	Binary digits 0 and 1, which represent two values, off and on, respectively. These digits are the basic units of a two-digit numbering system.
Bitnet	Wide-area network that links university systems globally.
BLOB	Binary large object. For example, a large block of bits stored in a database.
Blog	See weblog.
Blockquote	An HTML tag used to indent information: <BLOCKQUOTE>…</BLOCKQUOTE>.
Bluejacking	Sending unsolicited text messages via a Bluetooth connection
Bluesnarfing	Stealing information via a Bluetooth connection
Bluebugging	Stealing mobile phone commands via a Bluetooth connection
Bluesniping	Using a computer and powerful antenna to attack from a distance via a Bluetooth connection
Blur	To deselect. The blur event is the opposite of the focus event. It occurs when a user removes the focus from the current in-focus and form element, either by clicking or tabbing to another form element, and moves the focus to a new element. Blur can also occur by clicking on an inactive region of a page and removing focus from any element.
.BMP	The extension for Microsoft's bitmap file.
Body	The style standard for identifying the part of an HTML document

that contains the document content. The body presents the viewable page of in-line images, embedded data, multimedia objects, and hyperlinks.

Bookmark	1. A method for recording and retrieving Web page addresses (URLs) in a browser. Bookmarks can also record Gopher menus, FTP directories list and newsgroups. Web browsers call this feature several names, including "hotlist," "favorites," and "bookmarks." Within the FrontPage environment, bookmark has a slightly non-traditional meaning. Here, it is a named set of one or more characters in a paragraph, link, or image that can be an internal-ling target on your Web page.
Boolean	Values that consist of one of the keywords, true or false, and represent the results of a comparison. Named after the British mathematician George Boole, these values enable computers to conduct quality searches.
Boolean Query	Query joining simpler queries with "and," "or," and "not." These query values enable a search to connect, separate and ignore phrases and words.
Border	In HTML, a line enclosing an object, such as a graphic, frame, or table. Color and width may be applied to borders.
Bot	An exclusive FrontPage dynamic object, appearing as a robot icon and which is used to create unique, complex Web site elements. A bot works only with Internet Explorer 3 or higher, and is activated by the user.
Bounce	Process of returning problematic e-mail
BPS	Bits per second. A measure of data transmission speed. Bits per second is a different measurement than baud rate.
Braces	Curly braces ({}) are required by JavaScript to delineate functions, if-then constructions and repeat loops.
Brackets	Used to enclose characters. They have two forms: square [] and angle <>. Code often uses one type of bracket specifically for one type of statement presentation.
Branch	An instruction telling the computer to jump to another part of the program.
Break	In HTML, to insert information without a preceding space, use: . The break statement in JavaScript tells the script to exit the nearest for loop. The script continues execution immediately after the closing brace of the for statement.
Breakpoint	Places for interruption for normal program execution often introduced by stop.
Brittle	Not robust. Software lacking in flexibility and the ability to recover when an underlying configuration element is changed. Such changes can happen according to plan (e.g., an upgrade in a operating system), or by accident (e.g., a power failure, or through a file deletion).
Broadband Aggregation	See Bandwidth Bonding.
Browser	A program used for viewing pages and navigating from page to

	page on the Web. Netscape and Internet Explorer are the dominant browsers in use today.
BSD	Berkeley System Distribution. A version of UNIX for DEC and other selected computers.
BTW	Internet shorthand for "By the way."
Bubble Sort	An inefficient algorithm for arranging adjacent items in an order. For example, the statement "a moved item has bubbled up to position" shows how a process has eventually arranged the items.
Bug	An error encoded into the software itself. Bugs are common in pre-released versions, often called "Alpha" or "Beta" versions. Bugs are usually removed in a version update, which is sometimes called a "bug fix." The word itself comes from the days when computers were so large that maintenance workers found actual insects in the computers themselves.
Bulletproof	Software that nearly always recovers from system faults, and which also has the capacity to repair and alter itself after user-induced changes in the hardware or software.
Bus	An electronic pathway that conducts signals to connect the functional components of a computer. The three-bus PC processor design includes a data bus for data transfer between the memory and the microprocessor's internal or external data bus; an address bus to identify which memory location is accessed; and a control bus to carry control unit signals.
Button	A graphical interface that allows the user to select from a list of options usually associated with World Wide Web pages coded in HTML or various scripting languages (both client-side and service-side). A radio button is an example.
Byte	A measurement of memory needed to store one 8-bit character.
Byte Code	Java source code compiled into class files (.class) and output as Java byte code. Byte codes are similar to machine instructions but are architecture-neutral. They are guaranteed to run on multiple platforms with the Java interpreter enabled.
	C
C	A general-purpose programming language like Pascal.
C++	A programming language using object types or classes. It is a superset of the C language. C++ is an object-oriented language.
CA	Certificate Authority or Certifying Authority. An organization, such as Verisign Corporation, that issues digital IDS for a fee.
Cache	1. An amount of memory dedicated to temporarily saving files. Cache eliminates constant reassessing and reloading a source. 2. For a browser, a storage director for information or multimedia files downloaded while traversing the Internet.
CAD	Computer-Aided Design. Used to two-dimensional (2-D) drawings or three-dimensional (3-D) models.
Calling Statement	Statement that transfers program execution to a subroutine, procedure, or function. When the subroutine is complete, execution transfers back to the command following the call

	statement.
Cancel	Clears a dialog box command without taking any action.
Caption	A title inserted above or below a table or image. The HTML tag for caption is: <CAPTION>..</CAPTION>.
CAV	Constant Angular Velocity that refers to the constant speed of rotation used in disk drives. Data retrieval is faster near the spindle.
CCITT	*Comite Consultatif Internationale Telephonique et Telegraphique.* An international organization that sets standards for data communication. This organization is now referred to as the Internationale Telephonique and Telegraphique (ITV-t).
CERN	*Conceil European pour la Recherche Nucleaire.* The European Laboratory for Particle Physics. The birthplace of the World Wide Web. The CERN format allows many companies to communicate using one standard.
CERN Image Map	The program hitmage.exe handling server-side clickable image dispatcher maps when the image map style is CERN. A style of image map that uses server-side executables that process commands formatted in the CERN style.
CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team. CERT was formed to address computer security issues and to conduct reseaerch targeted at improving existing systems. These issues include technical assistance for responding to computer security incidents, product vulnerability, technical documents and tutorials. (cert@cert.org).
Certificate	A digital ID issued by a CA to authenticate and validate Internet data transfer.
CGI	Common Gateway Interface. Describes a protocol whereby a Web server can pass control to a software application, based on a user request, receive and organize that information, and send it back to the user in a consistent format. Programs that use the CGI standard typically reside on a server (often found in the *cgi-bin* subdirectory on UNIX host computers) and allow developers to provide users with PCs, Macs, or UNIX computers to access data without worrying bout the difference in client computers. Applications using CGI can be written in a variety of programming languages, including C, C++, Java, JavaScript, REXX, and Perl.
CGI-BIN	A subdirectory on a Web server from where a CGI program executes a response to a user request (for example, completing a form or filling in a Web site guest book).
CGM	Computer graphics metafile. An ANSI graphics standard file format is used in PC-based desktop publishing and illustrating applications.
Change Event	A change event occurs after a user modifies input in a form element, such as a text input area, a selection box, or scrolling list of choices. The change occurs only after a modified entry loses focus; that is, when a user has completed an entry on a form and clicks elsewhere.

Channel Bonding	See Bandwidth Bonding.
CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
Character Entity	An HTML element consisting of an ampersand (&), a pound sign (#), a number (or predefined term in place of the pound sign and number) and a semicolon (;). For example, the sequence ~ generates the tilde symbol (~), and the © character entity generates the copyright symbol ( ).
Character String	Any ordered sequence of alphanumeric characters (typically bytes) that are manipulated as a unit by a computer program. Also called a string.
Chat Room	Internet or online service forum for real-time user communication.
Chatting	An Internet or online service function allowing logged-on users to type messages to
Checkbox	A selection box that offers options when clicked. Checkboxes are inclusive allowing selection of more than one option.
Checksum	Total number of bits in a unit of data. An acronym for "summation check" indicating an error check technique that forwards a bit count with each transmission of data units. If the total differs on the receiving terminal, the data is returned.
Ciphertext	A document that has undergone encryption.
CIX	Commercial Internet Exchange. A consortium of companies formed in 1992 to promote commercial use of the Internet.
Class	Java's basic execution object type.
Clickable Image	An image containing one or more designated regions (or hotspots) called hypertext links. When the Web site visitor places the cursor over the image link, it indicates the link's presence by changing appearance to a pointing hand.
Click Event	The click event occurs when a user clicks the mouse button on a link or a form element. It is usually associated with various scripting languages such as JavaScript and VBScript, as well as GUI applications.
Client	A computer system or process that requests the service or resources of another computer system. For example, a software application, such as a browser, that allows the retrieval of information from the Internet and the World Wide Web is a client. Microsoft Internet Explorer, MCSA Mosaic, Netscape Navigator, and so forth, are all World Wide Web clients.
Client/Server Architecture; Client/Server Model	A distributed computing system where computing tasks are divided between a server and one or more intelligent clients. Typically, a client will send a request to a server. They will process the request and return the results to the client. The client may then use or manipulate the received data. The Internet relies on the client/server model for much of its functionality.
Client-Side Image Map	An image than encodes the destination URL of more than one hotspot located within the image map when clicked. Client-side image maps do not require processing from the server to resolve

	the link destination, thus saving valuable browser and server transaction time.
Closed Architecture	Program structure or hardware compatible with hardware and software from only one vendor.
CLV	Constant Linear Velocity. Used in most CD-ROM drives. The speed of rotation various (slowing as the read head moves outward) to allow a constant and consistent data retrieval speed.
COBOL	Common Business-Oriented Language. A programming language for business data processing.
Code	Source code (programming language) or object code (machine language).
CODEC	Coder-decoder. A device that translates analog data to digital and back again.
COLS	An HTML attribute that designates the number of columns in a table or a frameset. (In a frameset, COLS and ROWS are mutually exclusive.)
.Com	1. On the Internet, the commercial business DNS designation. 2. The DOS command file extension indicating a type of executable file.
COM	Component Object Model. A Microsoft standard for representing software components in a distributed environment.
COMDEX	Computer Dealers' Exposition. Major computer show sponsored by The Interface Group, Inc.
COMMENT	An HTML tag indicating the enclosed explanatory information is extraneous to the Web page content. The comment remains hidden to the site visitor. Comment tag: <!--...-->.
Comment Box	An HTML tag command allowing the user to input personal data in a text area designated to be x rows by x columns with columns meaning a character space. For example: Henry = 5 columns.
Comparison Operators	Used in programming languages to compare two values to determine what to do next.
Compatible	Software or hardware that will work with other software or hardware without causing errors or system crashes.
Compiler	A computer program that translates a file (called source code) written using a programming language text editor into computer-executable form called machine code (also called object code). A computer executes machine language quicker than the textual commands of the original source file. The Java Development Kit includes a compiler used to translate Java source code into byte code, which is a special form of code that can be executed by computers based on different architectures (PCs, Macintoshes, and UNIX machines). The Java compiler is also written in Java.
Compiled	A program language that has been compiled. Compiled programs generally run faster than interpreted programs or scripts because it is read as a binary file (for example, machine code). Java is a compiled language.
Compression	Compression technology reduces the amount of data transferred by removing extraneous or redundant data.

Concatenation	Synthesizing code to reduce duplication and simplify by linking two or more items into one item.
Conditional Expression	A quick way to assign a value to a variable based on the results of a certain condition in JavaScript. A conditional expression is identified by the use of the question mark (?): (condition) ? valuetrue: valuefalse.
Configure	Adjusting computer settings for optimum performance of a routine.
Confirmation Page	A default Web page displayed when a user submits a form. The confirmation page is specified in the form handler's dialog box. More than one form can use the same confirmation page.
Constant	A value that remains unchanged during program execution.
Content Filtering	Eliminating undesirable content, such as web, peer-to-peer, file sharing.
Content Provider	A business providing information for a fee.
Continue	A JavaScript command used within a *for loop* that tells JavaScript to skip the rest of the body of the loop, execute the update statement, and return to the top of the loop. The *continue* command is generally used in conjunction with an if construction to test a condition. If the condition is true, then the program executes the *continue* statement.
Cookies	Data created by a Web server stored on a user's computer that provide a means for the website to maintain a user's patterns and preferences.
Copyright	Internationally recognized concept designed to protect ideas, written material, and objects from being duplicated without acknowledgement or reimbursement to the originator.
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker Architecture. Allows a distribution of network applications over different platforms and languages.
CPU	Central Processing Unit. A single computer chip encoded with a computer's instruction set that controls all other computer parts. For example, the hard drive, peripherals, RAM, ROM, and so forth.
Cracker	Person who illegally accesses computers via the Internet.
Crash	Software or hardware failure usually without an opportunity to save work in progress.
CRC	Cyclical Redundancy Check. An error detecting code. The checksum function is an example of a CRC.
Crippleware	Free software that is either incomplete or self-destructs within a specified time period.
Cross-Browser	Compatible with different browsers such as Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator.
Cross-Platform	Compatible with different platforms such as DOS, Windows, Macintosh, and UNIX.
Cryptography	Technology of encoding information.
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets. Multiple and overlapping style definitions that control the appearance of HTML elements (for example, fonts, colors, spacing) in HTML documents. Cascade refers to the top-

down hierarchy of commands.

CUA	Common User Access. Guidelines to standardize computer program communication, including menus and keystrokes.
CU-SeeMe	An Internet videoconferencing software package sold by White Pine Software. It provides whiteboard and chat options that require a computer video camera. Netscape and Microsoft are incorporating these capabilities into their browsers, as well.

D

Database	A collection of data capable of being sorted and searched using search algorithms.
Data Capture	Storing information and translating it into a form a computer can read and display.
Data Types	A classification given to a data field that determines the kind of data the field will accept. There are four data types in JavaScript: numbers, strings, Boolean values, and a null value. Compared with other languages, this is a small number of data types.
Daemon	A background program that runs continuously.
DARPA	Department of Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. The US government agency that funded the ARPANET and funded development of other technologies used with the Internet.
Data Object	Used in JavaScript to determine the current time and date. To use the date object, you must create a new date object and apply the various date methods to get and set dates. The most commonly used methods are the get methods. They obtain the time and date of the value in the date object.
Date Object Methods	Used in JavaScript to set the date and time. For example: getHours()-returns the hour; getMinutes()-returns the minutes; getSeconds()-returns the seconds; getYear()-returns the year ("97" is 1997); getMonth()-returns the month ("0" is January); getDate()-returns the date of hate month; getDay()-returns the day of the week ("0" is Sunday).
dB	Decibel. The logarithmic measure of signal strength.
DDE	Dynamic Data Exchange. A program mechanism for exchanging data with other programs while both are running.
Debug	To review and remove any errors, incompatibilities, or inoperable components.
Decrypt	To translate encrypted or coded information back to its original format.
Dedicated Line	A permanently connected, private telephone line between two locations.
Default	An option that is automatically selected over other options when a program is run. The user will have to manually change the default to choose another option. For example: default alignment is left.

Desktop	Computer screen workspace. In windows 95, for example, a desktop simulates items found in a "real world" office, complete with an "Inbox," "trash bin," "My Computer," "files," "folders," and so forth.
Device Driver	A software program that controls a specific device attached to or in a computer. For example, a printer device driver is needed so a computer can tell a printer to to output a file sent to that printer. Operating systems typically come equipped with certain device drivers present.
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol - A service that allows for the centralized management of dynamic IP addresses and other addresses required by computers/devices.
Dialup	A temporary network connection made over a regular phone system, rather than a connection through an internal network or permanently leased line.
Dialup Connection	Connection made from a computer to another computer or network using a modem and a standard phone line operating at speeds of either 14.4 Kbps or 28.8 Kbps. For example, a connection is created when a computer dials an ISP. The connection ends when the computer is directed to hang up.
Digital	Use of digits (0, 1) to represent data and code. For example, combinations of these digits can represent real-world objects and concepts, such as time and temperature, or letters of alphabet. Whereas analog transfer employs constant flow, a digital system transfers using different combinations of on and off.
Digital Signature	A security technique for identifying the source of a document or an application, such as an ActiveX control.
Direct Connection	A connection using a dedicated telephone line established at speeds as slow as 56 Kbps and as fast as 45 Mbps. The higher-speed direct connections are called T-1 and T-3 connections. T-1 connections operate at 1.5 Mbps. T-3 connections range in speed from 3 Mbps to 45 Mbps. They are less common because they are the most expensive type of connection to lease. Typically, direct connections are always open and dedicated, which adds to their lease cost.
Director Path	The path taken to a specific location or file on a hard drive. Path refers to the tree-like structure associated with how data is named and represented in a hierarchical way.
Discussion Bot	A FrontPage function that allows users to participate in online discussions similar to Internet newsgroups.
Distributed	An operation or function that is decentralized and runs on more than one lined computer.
DLP	Digital Light Processing. An all-digital projection display solution that takes digital electrical input and displays a digital optical image.
DNS	Domain Name System. 2. The unique name that identifies an Internet site. Also referred to as a name server. 2. A user-friendly method that allows client computers to access server computers by specifying a domain name such as location.com. Without a domain

	name, a user must know the equivalent IP address for the service computer (for example, 163.142l.84.6). The DNS allows host computers not directly on the Internet to register names in the same style.
Document-centric Orientation Domain Name	A way of emphasizing the useful product of an application rather than the application itself. For example, OLE provides a document-centric focus and allows the user to work on a problem with information from more than one application.
Document-Write (document.write)	A Java method that allows the display of text on a screen.
Domain	1. A networking architecture that organizes groups of computers in a network to help identify and find resources. 2. On the Internet, the highest-level domain is the final suffix to an organization or institution's computer-based name. It describes that organization's place in cyberspace. For example, 888prosoft.com has ".com" as its domain, showing that is is a commercial organization. Other domain names include .gov, org, and edu.
Domain Address	An Internet address in a readable, generally user-friendly format, rather than in the numerical IP address. For example, press-enterprise.com (the name of a host computer on the Internet), as opposed to its numerical equivalent, which would look something like 205.139.56.27.
Domain Name	An address on the internet.
Dotted Quad	The numeric address of an Internet site. Also referred to as the dot address. Dotted quad refers to the decimal number equivalent that delineates the four-byte (32-bit) Internet protocol address and four decimal numbers separated by dots. Each number represents the binary value of one of four bytes (group of 8 bits or an octet). For example, 205.139.56.27.
Download	To transfer a file from a server by means of an electronic connection.
Drag-and-Drop	In a graphical user interface, moving a file or object by dragging it with a mouse to a new location without using any keyboard commands.
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
DVE	Digital Video Effects.
Dynamic	Always changing, either because the item is programmed to, or due to user interaction.
Dynamic Web Page	A unique Web page that is created by requesting data from other Web sites.
	E
Echo	To send information back to its source. Local echo is where you tell your own program, such as Telnet for Windows 95, to repeat your typed commands in the command window.
Editor	A computer program that allows an author to create, view, and modify text files.
.Edu	The DNS designation for educational instructions.

Elevator Bar	A vertical or horizontal scroll bar.
E-Mail	An electronic message sent over a computer system to one or more individual users.
Embedded	Something inserted into a document. This term usually refers to an OLE object.
Embedded Object	An OLE object inserted, as opposed to linked, into a destination document created by a different application.
Emoticons	Small character graphics used to show emotion in electronic mail. They are also called smilies. Examples include: :-) Happy; :-(Frown; :-/Grin; ;-)Wink; :-*Kiss; :-OShout.
Empty	A term used to describe markup tags that anticipate a one-time action, and which have only one opening tag.
Encryption	A security technique to prevent access to information by converting it to unreadable ciphertext (scrambled).
Engine	The part of a program that implements a special procedure such as a search.
EPS	Encapsulated Postscript. A file format providing a common denominator for exchanging files.
Ergonomics	The science of an efficient work environment design to meet human needs and safety.
Ethernet	A local area network that uses radio frequency signals carried by cable.
Event	An action. An event occurs every time the user clicks a button or selects a form field with the mouse. JavaScript provides handlers to perform actions in response to these events. Enhanced JavaScript documents can intercept actions by the user and perform processing functions.
Event A Signal	In Windows or other object-oriented environments, the operating system acts upon events, such as the user clicking a command button or menu item. Also known as a trigger to another process, or method_sub_function in an object-oriented environment.
Event-Driven Programming	Programming that responds to events rather than a sequence of steps.
Exception	An error caused by an unexpected computer event is said to be "thrown" from within the Java application environment. The JDK compiler will pinpoint the error for you.
.Exe	Executable file.
Export	Saving a file in a format other than the originating application.
Expression	A valid set of literals, variables, or operators that evaluates to a single value. The value may be a number, a string, or a logical value. Conceptually, there are two types of expressions, those that assign a value to a variable and those with a fixed value. An expression is a mathematical operation that is evaluated as a value. It is any combination of variables, literals, operators, and other expressions. In JavaScript, there are four types of expressions: *assignment*: assigns a value to a variable; *arithmetic*: evaluates to a number; *string*: evaluates to a string;

logical: evaluates to true or false.

Extensions	1. HTML tags that extend the capability of the current set of standards but are not part of it. 2. Suffixes preceded by a period that designate the format of a file in its name.
Extensibility	The ability to increase a program's capability with an extension or plug-in.
External Images	Images that are not embedded in an HTML document and require a helper application on the client system. The most common external images are .gif and .jpg (.jpeg) images.
External Link	A link to any page not part of the current Web page.
External Viewer	An application used by a browser when that browser is not equipped to handle a designated action.
Extranet	A variant of an intranet that allows some connectivity by authorized outsiders, such as business partners or select customers.

F

FAQ	A file that contains frequently asked questions and provides answers. Newcomers to a function or site can read this file to avoid constant repetition of the same question.
FAT	File Allocation Table. It contains information about computer file sizes and locations in DOS.
Favorites	A list of preferred URLs.
FCC	Federal Communications Commission. The US government agency that includes computers and associated electronics with the communications equipment it regulates.
FDD	Floppy Disk Drive.
Feedback	Information on the current system state used to determine the next action.
Fenchpost Error	Off-by-one error. A program error caused by doing something one less or one more time than necessary.
Field	Entry location for one piece of data.
File	A unit of information that can be stored and retrieved.
File Extension	A three-letter abbreviation appended to a file name and preceded by a period. It is typically called a "dot." The extension, or file name suffix, identifies the type of file it is. For example, .doc for document, .exe for an executable program file. It can also identify the type of application that created the file, such as .doc for Microsoft Word, or .html for an HTML Web document.
File Format	Manner of arranging information in a file unit and identified by a specific extension suffix preceded by a period.
Firewall	A hardware and/or software solution designed to prevent unauthorized access to, or from, an internal private network. All messages entering or leaving an internal private network pass through the firewall which examines each message and blocks those not meeting the specified security criteria.

Firmware	Software permanently stored in a computer's read-only memory.
Flame	An e-mail response to someone who spams.
.Fli	An animation extension originated by Microsoft Corporation.
Floating Frame	A frame within a frameset that allows the visitor to scroll, select option, and open additional Web pages, either at the same location or another Web site. A floating frame cannot be resized but may be placed anywhere an image or any other element can be placed.
Floating-Point Calculation	A calculation where the decimal point is allowed to move as needed to take into account significant digits.
Floating Point Co-processor	A processor that performs floating point calculations. Speeds graphic processing and other special applications make use of floating point calculations.
Floppy Disk	A small, reusable storage unit. It is usually 3.5 inches, holding up to 1.4 MB of data.
Focus	To select. The focus event occurs when a user clicks the mouse or uses the Tab key to bring attention to a given form element.
Foo	An Internet term to replace a specific designation for variables, such as names or amounts: foo@888prosoft.com.
Footer	A style term designating the section at the end of a Web page. This is where the author may supply information such as, a "thanks for visiting" message, an anchor back to the home page, the author's initials and e-mail address, the date the page was updated, copyright and restriction notices, etc.
For Loop	The for loop resembles a while loop. Either statement could serve the same role in many programming situations, but the for loop is more specifically tailored to handle loops than increment counters.
Form	An advanced HTML capability that incorporates user-input fields, such as comment fields, into HTML Web documents. Typically, a CGI script runs on the server hosting the form to process user-entered data.
Formal Parameters	A mathematically described technique or method that explains how to pass a value to a programming function or procedure.
Form Handler	A program on a server that runs when a user submits a form.
Form Object	A form object has properties that are analogous to all the form attributes associated with an HTML form. You can capture that information, determine its validity, and manipulate it with JavaScript.
Frame	A named region where pages can be displayed by scrolling. A single element of a frameset with each frame having its own URL.
Frame Attributes	HTML design elements that can be applied to a frame such as <FRAMEBORDER> or <FRAMESPACING>.
Frameset	A Web page with defined scrollable regions where other Web pages can be displayed.
Freenet	Free access to the Internet through libraries or educational institutions.
Freeware	Free software available for downloading from Internet sites.

Frequency	The number of times an event occurs per unit of time. For example, cycles per second.
FrontPage Editor	A FrontPage tool for creating, editing, and testing Web pages.
FrontPage Explorer	The FrontPage tool for viewing Web structure and operating Webs.
FrontPage Server Extensions	Programs an d scripts that support FrontPage and extend the functionality of the FrontPage Personal Web Server. The server extensions are available for Windows NT and UNIX Web servers.
FSN	Full Service Network.
FTP	File Transfer Protocol. An Internet service that provides a system for transferring files between computers. FTP clients can either be dedicated FTP applications or bu8ilt into Web browsers. FTP servers store directories of files using a hierarchical structure. Normally, a user is a client, and a company acts as the server.
Function	A set of commands that produce a single output as the result of a computation or comparison.
Fuzzy Logic	A branch of logic that allows for degrees of uncertainty. This form of logic is thought to aid computers in behaving more intuitively and in returning more accurate Internet searches.

G

Gateway	The single point through which all network traffic passes to reach another network. A link or connection for digital information transfer to and from the Internet. For example, America Online maintains a dedicated e-mail gateway to the Internet for its customers.
Get	A method option that passes form data in the URL. Information passed in this method can be easily accessed by network sniffers or unauthorized readers.
.Gif	Graphics Interchange Format. Introduced by CompuServe in 1987 (and updated in 1989 to the 89a format). The most common image file format on the Internet and the Most prevalent format incorporated into HTML documents as an image because of its ability to reduce file sizes through compression.
GML	General Markup Language. A document markup language developed at IBM in the late 1960's to address transporting formatted documents across different computer platforms. GML was the predecessor to SGML, which evolved into HTML.
Gopher	A menu-based program within a UNIX-based system to help find resources.
.Gov	The government Domain Name System (DNS) designation.
GRE	Generic Routing Encapsulation
GUI	Graphical User Interface. A program or browser that allows graphic navigation with screen icons and allows for the display of multimedia files.
GZIP	A data compression format.

H

Hacker	A user who illegally penetrates a computer network to access and manipulate data.
.Hcom	A sound extension originated by Apple Computer, Inc.
HDSL	High Bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line. This type of communications line enables high-speed digital transmission over existing copper telephone lines up to speeds over 2 Mbps.
HEAD	An HTML tag indicating the beginning of an HTML document (<HEAD>…</HEAD>). The head contains the title tag of HTML document that appears on the browser menu. The tag tells the server what type of document is being sent for processing.
Heading Styles	HTML 3.0 contains six heading styles or levels denoted with the following tax syntax: <H#>…</H#>. Heading level 1 is the largest header, and heading level 6 is the smallest available.
Header Application	A small program, such as a video viewer, that enhances a browser's capabilities. A helper program handles a specific file type, indicated by its MIME type when transmitted or by its file name extension when stored locally. Browsers typically have some helper applications built in, which allow the viewing of HTML, .gif, and .jpeg files. Additional helper applications are installed to help the browser with other file types run in a separate window when needed. This display difference (opening a second window) distinguishes helper applications from plug-ins.
Hex Value	Hexadecimal values. Colors are indicated by six alphanumeric digits. For example, 000000 = black; FFFFFF = white; EE0000 = a shade of red; FFFF99 = a shade of yellow.
Hidden Field	A field on a form that is not visible to the user. Each hidden field is implemented as a name-value pair. When the form is submitted, its hidden fields are passed to the form handler along with name-value pairs from each form field.
History List	A list of document tiles and URL's visited during a browser session.
History Object	A JavaScript element that tracks user routing.
Hit	One visit to a Web site.
Home Page	The main page of a website that often includes directories or links to additional information.
HotJava Browser	The first Java-enabled Web browser (originally called Web Runner) developed a Sun Microsystems. It is available on Windows 95/NT and SPARC/Solaris 2.x platforms and will be available for other operating systems including MacOS.
Hotlist	A user-defined list of preferred URL's to visit.
Hotspot	A hyperlink located in a designated area on a graphic. The hyperlink is invisible until the passing cursor changes to a pointing hand. Image maps rely on several hotspots.
HR	Horizontal rule. An HTML tag that creates a horizontal lined on a Web page. An empty tag: <HR>.
HTM (HTML)	Hypertext Markup Language. The standard authoring language used to develop Web pages. International Standards Organization (ISO) ratifies and publishes the HTML standard, but many

	independent browser developers have added significant an d numerous extensions tot he HTML language to support embedded images, sounds, video streams, forms, applets and other multimedia objects.
HTML Markup Bot	A text substitution command.
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language - The computer language used to create most Web and Intranet pages.
Hub	A network connection device that allows available bandwidth to be shared amongst many computers/devices.
Hyperlink	A connection point within a document that browsing software can use as a pointer, or shortcut, to another section in the same website or on a different site.
Hypermedia	Any audio, video, or image file formats available via anchors (hyperlinks) in an HTML document.
Hypertext	A term coined by Ted Nelson in 1965. Unlike static text (such as that found in a book), hypertext contains links to other pieces of text or to various media, including sound, video, animation, and images.
Hypertext Link	An emphasized word or graphic that links to another document. Use HTML tag: <A HREF="URL"></A> when linking to another site. Use <A HREF="filename"></A> when linking to a location on the same site.

I

IDE	An acronym for the following three phrases: 1. Integrated development environment; 2. Interactive development environment; 3. Integrated drive electronics.
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
.iff	An Amiga sound file extension originally developed by Commodore Computers.
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
Image Map	A graphic with image components identified as hotspot that links to correlating Web page sections.
IMHO	Internet shorthand for "in my humble opinion."
Include Bot	A FrontPage bot that replaces information from one Web page with the contents of another page in the same Web.
Index	A catalog of the contents of a database.
Information Superhighway	A cliché used to describe the Web of communications networks, computers, databases, and consumer electronics that allows vast amounts of information to be available to private and business consumers. Often erroneously used as a synonym to describe the Internet.
Inheritance	The principle of building new classes from an existing class. Variable and attributes of the parent class are passed on to the subclass.
Inline Images	Images displayed internally in supporting HTML browsers. they are

either .gif or .jpg (.jpeg) format.

Inline Style	Style attributes added directly within HTML tag commands.
In-place Activation	A method for managing data in several different applications.
Install	To load software into a computer.
Instance	An instance is a real-time copy of another object.
Integer	A literal value expressing a number with no fractional component.
Interpreted	A program (otherwise known as a script) of line by line instructions that are read and executed in sequence by another program, such as an operating system or a Web browser. For example, a JavaScript applet may be embedded in an HTML document and interpreted by the browser on the client computer. This happens line-by-line s a Web page loads into a Web browser. Interpreted programs are slower than compiled programs but are useful for small tasks or calling compiled programs to be executed.
Interactive	A simulation language that responds in different ways depending on the actions of the user. The system's response is directly communicated to the user.
Internal Link	A ling to another section of an HTML document on the same Web page. Internal links help eliminate problems associated with lengthy Web pages by serving as a shortcut from one part of the page to another.
Internet	The world's largest computer network, connecting many campus, state, regional, and national networks. The Internet is sometimes referred to as a "network of networks."
Internet Address	An assigned number that identifies a host on the Internet. It has up to three parts: network number, optional subnet number, and host number. Its counterpart, the DNS, provides a more memory-friendly name.
Internet Domain	The final suffix of an organization's Internet name or address that describes that organization's place in cyberspace. For example, commercial (.com), education (.edu), government (.gov) and military (.mil). It is the second level where the unique addresses typically may be found. For example, .com is the domain name of 888prosoft.com.
Internet Explorer	The free Microsoft Web browser licensed from ncSA and modeled after Mosaic.
InterNIC	The Internet Network Information Center. The InterNIC, based in Virginia, is responsible for approving and granting Internet domain names to organizations for a fee.
Interpreter	1. A program that executes other programs and performs specific tasks. 2. Part of the Java Development Kit used to run compiled Java byte codes. Unlike a C++ compilation, Java performs its resolution once, allowing a system to run virtually as fast as the originating system.
Intranet	An intranet is created within a company or other organization, behind a firewall, to perform any or all the functions normally

	associated with the Internet. The firewall allows only data specific to the hosting company's needs to be public on such a site. Most typical are intranets that support internal Web servers.
IP	Internet Protocol. The data transmission standard for the Internet that is part of the TCP/IP network layer protocol. Each computer has its own IP address that allows a packet or unit of data to be delivered to a specific computer.
IP Address	Internet Protocol Address. A numerical, computer address on the Internet. For example, 163.142.84.6 is called a dotted quad and resolves an alias, such as a domain name (e.g., location.com or location.edu). The IP system is managed by the InterNIC.
IPSec	Internet Protocol Security Protocol
IPX	Internet Package Exchange
IRC	Internet Relay Chat. An Internet chat service that allows users to communicate in real time by using the keyboard.
ISAPI	Internet Services Application Programming Interface. A method developed by Microsoft to write programs that communicate with Web servers through OLE.
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISOC	Internet Society. ISOC is a nonprofit international organization for global cooperation and coordination of Internet growth. The society's individual and organizational members have a common goal of maintaining the viability and global scaling of the Internet. ISOC members include companies, government agencies and professional, as well as academic and scientific communities an foundations.
ISP	Internet Service Provider - A company that provides access to the Internet.
IT	Information Technology
	J
Java	An object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microcomputer Systems. Derived from the C++ language, it offers cross-platform Internet applications.
Java Applet	A small program created in the Java language specifically designed to reside in HTML pages.
Java Development Kit (JDK)	Tools provided by sun Microcomputer Systems and used by programmers to create Java applets and stand-along applications. JDK includes the Java libraries (classes), compiler, interpreter, applet viewer, debugger and Hot Java browser.
Java-enables (Java-powered)	Web browsers with the capability to support Java applets or Web pages that have embedded Java applets.
JavaScript	An interpreted scripting language developed by Netscape from the Java programming language that adds interactivity to Web pages. JavaScript is object-based as opposed to object-oriented. JavaScript statements are embedded directly in HTML pages as ASCII text.
JDBC	Java database connectivity.

.jpeg (.jpg)	The Joint Photographic Experts Group file format extension. The .jpeg file format takes real-world scenes (full-color or gray-scale digital images) and compresses them with a minor but acceptable loss of image quality. This format does not work well with nonrealistic images like line drawings or cartoons.
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group. This organization created the JPEG (.jpg) image file format for compressing high-resolution images.

K

KB	Kilobyte. 1024 bytes. The B is capitalized in this abbreviation.
Kbps	Kilobits per second. It is used as the unit of measure for data transfer in dial-up connections. The b is lower case in this abbreviation.
Keywords	Terms used to define a search or query.
Kiosk	A centrally located, free-standing interactive system that provides product or location information.

L

L2F	Layer 2 Forwarding
L2TP	Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol
LAN	Local Area Network. Computers linked by high-performance cables to share information, peripherals, programs, and data stored on one or more file and application servers. LANs operate at high speed over short distances (up to a few thousand meters).
LCD	1. Liquid Crystal Display. A display screen used in laptop computers. 2. A presentation projector that shows the computer display on a large screen.
Link	A connection from a Web paged to another page or anchor in the current Web, or to a resource on the World Wide Web.
Link Aggregation	Used to describe both Load Balancing and Bandwidth Bonding techniques.
Link Balancing	See Load Balancing.
Link Bonding	See Bandwidth Bonding.
Link Failover	When one WAN link fails, traffic can be routed to the remaining link(s).
Link Redundancy	See Link Failover.
Link View	An authoring program's graphical display of web pages as icons.
Linked Object	An OLE object may be linked in a Web page or other file. If linked, the container merely saves the file name rather than the complete file. The linked file may be edited in its original application. It will be automatically updated in the container.
Lists	A style option in HTML for displaying a series of items on separate lines. Unordered list, (<UL> </UL>), are preceded by a bullet; ordered lists, (<OL> </OL>), are preceded by numbers. Each item preceded by <LI>.
Listserv	A mail list server used to add and remove people from mailing

	lists. Listserv also aids in searching through old messages for specific information and sending updates of standard files.
Literals	Fixed values in a program representing each of the four data types. For example, 11 is a literal number, hello is a string literal, and true is a Boolean literal. The only literal for the special keyword null is two quotation marks ("") with nothing between them.
Live Objects	Objects that are in multimedia, such as .mov files and VRML files.
LiveScript	The scripting language developed by Netscape that was teh predecessor to JavaScript.
LiveWire	A Netscape application package that includes a WYSIWYG (what-you-see-is-what-you-get) editor or browser. It also includes a graphical Web site manager and connectivity support for relational databases such as Informix, Oracle, and Sybase.
Load Balancing	A technology used to distribute traffic evenly across multiple WAN links. It also enables Link Failover.
Location Window	A browser input area (located in the toolbar) in which to type the destination URL.
Log File	1. A server-initiated record of each time a process is initiated or a program executed. 2. On a Web server, each time a Web page is accessed. The file may include the identity of visitors as well as browsing time, navigation sequence, and which files have been downloaded.
Logical Operator	A logical operator compares two values and provides a true or false result. The logical operators "and," "or," and "not" are quite similar in usage to comparison operators.
Logo	A corporate identity image.
LOL	Internet shorthand for "Laugh Out Loud."
Loop	A set of commands that executes repeatedly until a specified condition is met. JavaScript supports two loop structures: while and for. In addition, the break and continue statements are used specifically with loops. Another statement, for…in, executes statements repeatedly but is used to extract the names and values of object properties. *Note: In any loop, it is presumed that the variable in the test condition is going to change. Otherwise, the loop would never begin executing if the condition were false, or would never stop executing if the condition were always true (an endless loop). In a counting loop, the counter variable is changed with a loop update expression.*
Lurking	Browsing a newsgroup for the purpose of tracking its discussions without participating. It is an appropriate way to discover the netiquette of that group discussion.
	M
MacTcp	The necessary network software from Apple Computer that allows Macintosh users to interact with other computers via TCP/IP.
Mailbox	A folder or directory into which e-mail is downloaded or transferred when sent from a server to a client.

Mailing List	An electronic list used for sending messages to newsgroup subscribers. Anyone with e-mail capabilities, including America Online, CompuServe, and Microsoft Network online service members, can subscribe to mailing lists.
Markup Tags	Markup tags indicate how information within HTML documents should be displayed by a browser, and they can be either empty or nonempty.
	Nonempty tags act upon text enclosed in a pair of opening and closing tags. For example, <H1 color="blue">.
	Opening tag: wickets enclose the tag name and any attributes to be applied to text. For example, <H1 color="blue">.
	Closing tag: wickets enclose a forward slash and the tag name. For example, </H1>.
	Empty tags precipitate a one-time action and consist of an opening tag only. Examples: for break or <P> for paragraph.
Marquee	A scrolling message that adds movement to a Web page. The HTML tag is: <MARQUEE>..</MARQUEE>.
Math Method	Refers to building functions in JavaScript. Methods manipulate and use information in an object. To execute, provided the name of the method along with the parameters you wish to use. For example, to round the value of pi, use:
	var pi = Math.PI;
	var pieAreround = Math.round (pi);
Math Object	JavaScript's math object provides advanced arithmetic and trigonometric functions, expanding on JavaScript's basic arithmetic operators (plus, minus, multiply, divide).
MB	Megabyte. A measurement of storage capacity equal to over 1 million bytes.
Mbps	Megabits per second. Used as the unit of measure for data transfer in direct connections.
MBONE	The multicast backbone for the Virtual Internet. It allows applications to have real-time communication over a Wide Area Network (WAN).
Mega	Prefix meaning one million or 10^6.
Message Box	A VBS feature that generates a greeting to the Web site visitor and responds using the variable the visitor inputs. For example, Message box: "Hi, What's Your Name?" Response: "Henry." Message box: "Welcome, Henry!"
Meta tags	HTML code that supplies information about a Web page or Web environment or that adds some functionality. Some uses include description and keywords (as an aid in indexing the site for search engines), redirection to another page or home page after a certain time, and copyright statements.
Method	The HTML attributes "get" and "post." Each of these terms sets

	the method in which the browser will process the form data.
Method Object-Based or Object-Oriented	Describes object behaviors, including procedures, functions, properties, and parameters.
Microsoft Corporation	One of the major software system creators of programs that are compatible on various platforms, including Microsoft Windows, Macintosh, and UNIX, among others.
MIDI	Musical Instrument Digital Interface. A standard communications protocol that allows computers and computer peripherals to create, process, store, and reproduce musical notion and musical effects.
.mil	Military DNS designation.
MILNET	Military Network. A network used for unclassified military production applications. It is part of the Defense Data Network and the Internet.
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions. The standard used to exchange multimedia and other nontextual file formats across the Internet.
.mod	An Amiga sound file extension developed by Commodore Computers.
Modem	Modulator/demodulator. A communications device that enables computer to communicate with other computers over telephone lines by translating digital data into audio signals and then back into digital form. Modems are commonly used by client computers to connect to a BBS, an online service, or connect to the Internet via an ISP.
Morphing	Short for metamorphosing. A computer derivation technique that allows one picture to melt or transform into another.
Mosaic	The first graphical Web browser that popularized the Web. It was originally developed in 1992 at ncSA and is available for Windows, Macintosh, and UNIX platforms.
Mouse Over	The Mouse Over event occurs when the mouse pointer is moved over a link.
.mov	A Quick Time video extension. Also .qt.
MPC	Multimedia personal computer.
.mpeg (.mpg)	The Moving Picture Experts Group file format extension. .Mpeg video does not incorporate sound.
MPEG	Moving Picture Experts Group. A working group of digital video experts who develop standards for compressed digital audio and video.
MUD	Multi-user dungeon or multi-user domain. Role-playing games played via online with 3-D personifications.
Multi-Homed Networks	Having several WAN connections to a single ISP or multiple ISPs.
Multi-WAN	See Multi-Homed Networks.
Multi-WAN Router	A device that performs Load Balancing in Multi-Homed Networks.

Multiline Comment	A comment that uses a forward-slash asterisk set (/*...*/) to indicate that enclosed text between the two forward slashes is ignored in program execution.
Multimedia	An information format that includes images, audit, video, and animation. Multimedia emphasizes the interactivity of these data formats.
Multitasking	This technique allows a computer's operating system to share the microprocessor with more than one independent software application.
Multithreading	A program technique to perform multiple interleaved activities from separate execution threads, seemingly simultaneously. For example, a word processor can spell-check one document while printing another. Application threads can be switched quickly behind the scenes because of their relatively light-duty nature compared to multitasking different application programs. Not all microcomputer operating systems or hardware platforms support multithreading even though they may support multitasking.
MPPE	Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption

N

Name Reference	Sometimes referred to as internal links, these HTML anchors require source and destination markers to be established in a Web page. They are useful when creating long HTML pages.
Name-Value Pair	The name of a form field and its associated field value at the time the form is submitted. Each field can have one or more name-value pairs, and the form itself can have one or more name-value pairs.
NAT	Network Address Translation - A mechanism that translates one non-routable network address to another routable network address and back.
nc	Network computing.
ncSA	The National Center for Supercomputing Applications, located at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. ncSA created the first graphical Web browser, ncSA Mosaic. ncSA has been an active force in Internet evolution and in the Web.
Nest	Nesting is a common way to embed a script block within another script block in programming. Nesting is a common programming practice.
.net	Network provider DNS designation.
Net	Slang for Internet.
NetBEUI	Network Basic Input/Output Extended User Interface
NetBIOS	Network Basic Input/Output XXX - A network protocol that functions independently of IP on Windows networks. This is a non-routable protocol.

Netiquette	Internet etiquette - The informal rules of good behavior on the Internet.
Netscape Communications	Developers of the Netscape Navigator Web browser. Netscape has licensed Java from Sun Microsystems, Inc., for Netscape Navigator 2.0. It was the first browser both Java- and JavaScript-enabled.
Netscape Navigator	A Web browser available in individual and commercial versions from Netscape Communications Corp. Current versions of Netscape Navigator support Shockwave, Java, Acrobat, QuickTime animation, and other data types using plug-ins.
Network	A group of machines connected so they can transmit information to one another. There are two types of networks: local and remote.
NeWS	Network Extensible Windowing System. A window system with PSview, a very fast PostScript previewer. To use NeWS, type : news_server.
Newsgroup	An Internet service that provides thousands of discussion groups, each dedicated to a specific topic. Subscribers of newsgroups can read messages posted by other subscribers.
Nickname	A short, easy-to-remember name for someone who has a complicated Internet e-mail address. Nicknames are a feature found in many popular e-mail applications.
NIC	Network Interface Card.
NII	National Information Infrastructure. The communications network of computers, databases, and consumer electronics that will put vast amounts of information at users' fingertips in the future. It may either evolve from the Internet or replace it.
Node	1. A computer or other addressable device attached to a network; also called a host. 2. A connection or connecting point on a network to redistribute or forward data, or to terminate the transmission.
NOFRAMES	An HTML tag instructing the browser to ignore that it encloses: <NOFRAMES>alternate HTML goes here</NOFRAMES>.
Nonempty	Nonempty HTML tags act upon text enclosed in a pair of opening and closing tags. For example, <H1 color="blue">Hi</H1>. Opening tags enclose commands for the following text in wickets (<H1 color="blue">); closing tags follow the text and repeat the tag name with a slash preceding it within wickets (</H>).
NORESIZE	An HTML frame attribute that prevents the user from resizing a frame.
NSF	National Science Foundation. An independent agency of the U.S. government whose purpose is to promote the advancement of science and engineering. Until 1995, the National Science Foundation subsidized NSFNET, which was the backbone of the Internet
NSFNET	National Science Foundation Network. A high-speed network that spans the country and is intended for research applications. It is made up of the NSFNET backbone and the NSFNET regional networks. It is a central part of the Internet.
NSFNET	A network connecting 21 sites across the continental United

Backbone	States. It is the central component of NSFNET.
.nst	See .mod and file extension.
Null Assignment	A programming technique that causes a variable to contain nothing. The only literal for the special keyword null is (""), two quotation marks with nothing between them.
Numeric Assignments	Numeric assignments provide a number value: var mugs = 2 var price = 9.95

O

Object	1. An object is a way of organizing data and the functions that work on the data into one unit. 2. A packet of pre-written executable code along with data that can be downloaded or copied, customized, and used on a local computer system.
Object-based	A software development strategy in which a program is composed of a collection of its most basic functional components (for example, , objects).
Object Code	Machine code created from source code using a program compiler. The machine code created may be run as a separate executable program or as part of a literary of programs.
OLE	Object Linking and Embedding. Microsoft's protocol for allowing programs to work together interactively. OLE has become part of Microsoft's ActiveX technology.
Object-Oriented	A collection of analysis, design, and programming methodologies that model the characteristics of abstract or real objects using classes and objects. It enables the Java code to be reusable and dynamic.
Octet	One byte (eight bits).
ODBM	Object Database Management System.
Online Service	A proprietary network service organization using client/server architecture. Online services require custom software (not TCP/IP) to access their network resources and may also provide access to the Internet via a host computer.
On Top Of	Programming term that describes two programs running together, where one program runs first to enable the other to execute. For example, an application that runs on top of DOS.
OMG	Internet shorthand for "Oh My Gosh!"
OOP	Object-oriented Programming.
Open Architecture	Program structure and hardware compatible with the hardware and software of other vendors.
Open Database Connectivity (ODBC0	A standard that allows applications and programming languages to access formerly incompatible databases.
Operands	Values used with an operator, and found commonly in JavaScript programs as variables.
Operators	In JavaScript, an operator is a symbol that causes the computer to carry out a specific operation. It manipulates one or more

	operands to create a value. There are several different types of operators in JavaScript, such as assignment operators, arithmetic operators, logical operators, comparison operators, conditional operators, and string operators.
Operator Types	Flavors of operators that enable the addition, subtraction, comparison, exclusion, and inclusion of operands.
Option List	A list of options that allows multiple ions.
.ORG	DNS designation for organization (usually nonprofit).
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
Outline View	1. A tool for authorizing Web pages representing their hierarchical build. 2. Any application program's view of the organization of a file or set of files, such as the outline view in MS Word or MS PowerPoint.

P

Packet	Any unit of data conveyed across a network. Some Internet literature use packet to refer specifically to data use packet to refer specifically to data sent across a physical network. Others view the Internet as a packet-switching network and describe IP datagrams as packets.
PAP	Password Authentication Protocol
Paragraph	In Web page creation, to insert information with a preceding blank line the HTML tag <P> is used.
Parameter	A value passed to a function or an object. Within an ActiveX context, a control object's parameters (PARAMs) defaults are used.
Parse	To separate large units of data, such as a string, into smaller units that can be easily interpreted.
Path	The method UNIX and DOS use to locate executable programs in their similar, director-based filing systems.
Path Statement	A specific statement telling the UNIX or DOS program where to find an executable program.
.pcx	A bitmap extension developed by ZSoft Corporation.
PDF	Portable Document File. .pdf files can be transferred across platforms while retaining their format.
Phone Books	Internet phone books are used to search for individuals or organizations that may have an address on the Internet. Internet phone books are organized like traditional phone books and provide online access.
PKUnzip	A file decompression program that expands or extracts compressed files. WinZip is another file compression application.
Platform	A specific computer hardware system, such as Macintosh, or specific operating system software, such as Windows 95 or UNIX.
Player	A stand-alone mini-program that enables specific video or sound files to run.
Plug-in	A tightly integrated browser helper application launched to play or view a multimedia object. A plug-in application is more fully integrated into a Web browser client than a simpler helper because

	the browser automatically recognizes the plug-in, and when it is needed, the plug-in's functionality is integrated within the browser and does not cause the browser to launch a second window.
PNG	Portable Network Graphic. An alternative to GIF, it allows for lossless and compressed storage and transmission of bitmap images. It is available in source-code form.
Poll (polling)	1. A condition where a client checks a server or host to check for new or updated information and if found, the client requests a download. 2. A status check on a computer or network component to determine if an external state has changed or an event has occurred. If one has occurred, an action may be triggered.
Pointers	An address location where a variable is stored. Pointers are found in C and C++, but not in Java.
PoP	Point of Presence. An Internet access point that carries a unique IP address. The location provides a collection of telecommunications equipment including multiprotocol routers, digital leased lines, modems, and telephone lines. An ISP requires a PoP to provide its subscribers with access to the Internet. Online services such as America Online have added PoP's to provide their subscribers gateway access to Internet services from within closed systems.
POP	Post Office Protocol. A program that follows the Internet protocol (of the same name) that resides on the server where mail accounts are located. It sends and receives mail and may transfer mail between the server and your computer. Usually, newer versions of POP are not compatible with earlier versions.
POP	Point of Presence
Port	An ID number required by applications using TCP (typically, the Internet). Port numbers or several port numbers are pre-assigned and range from 0 to 1023. For example, 20 for FTP, 70 for Gopher, and 80 for HTTP.
Posting	1. A message sent to a newsgroup or to users subscribing to that particular newsgroup. 2. A method option that sends form data separately from the URL. It is a safer option.
PostScript	A page description language developed by Adobe Systems. It is a powerful printer output language because of its programming options and is the language normally used for graphics-based, desktop publishing applications such as Aldus PageMaker and Adobe Paint Shop.
POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service. Such serial line service is opposed to an ISDN line or a LAN connection.
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol. PPP provides a method for transmitting packets over modem connections to the Internet. It is similar to SLIP but it is faster and more stable. It is able to operate over asynchronous and synchronous systems and provides robust error correction.
PPTP	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol

Preformatted Text	An HTML tag (<PRE>...</PRE>) used to identify text that will be displayed as formatted.
Property	The characteristics and syntax of an object. Property can be managed by an event (such as CommandButton_Click) in a subprocedure inside the HTML code.
Protocol	A formal description of message formats and the rules followed by computers to exchange messages. Protocols can describe low-level details of machine-to-machine interfaces, such as the order in which bits and bytes are sent across a wire. High-level exchanges between application programs include the way in which two programs transfer a file across the Internet.
Protocol Optimization	Protocol Optimization makes chatty protocols work better and faster by reducing the number of roundtrips between the client and server.
Proxy Server	A server acts as a firewall, mediating traffic between a protected network and the Internet. A proxy server acts behind the scenes, gathers and sends user requests onto the Internet, then processes and sends incoming traffic to users inside the enterprise. The terms "proxy server" and "gateway" are often used synonymously.
Push Technology	Emerging Internet client/server technology that allows intranet Webmasters and end-users to customize information flow within and to their organizations and desktops for presentation on their GUI or in a browser.
PVC	Permanent Virtual Circuit

Q

.qt	A Quick Time video extension.
Quality of Service	A mechanism employed for regulating network bandwidth by defining requirements for certain users in terms of throughput, priority, latency, and packet loss.
Quick Time	A method of storing video and audio files in digital format developed by Apple Computer.

R

Radio Button	A round option button used to select a choice from several options. Radio buttons are exclusive, meaning that they can only allow one choice out of several options.
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-in User Service
RAID	Redundant Arrays of Independent Disks (or Drives). A system that interleaves data over multiple hard drives to enhance data transfer capability and eliminate digital bottlenecks. RAID exists in several variants or levels: Level 0: no data redundancy and multiplication of throughput. Provides basic disk striping (the simultaneous writing of many disks) without parity protection. Level 1: disk mirroring. Data is written to two separate disks simultaneously.

Level 2: disk striping at the bit level using one or more disks to store parity information. This method is seldom used and considered slow and relatively expensive.

Level 3: data striping, normally at the byte level, employing one disk to store parity information. Striping improves throughput. Using only one disk per set for parity information, reduces the cost of storage.

Level 4: stripes data in larger chunks than Level 3, which provides better performance when transferring small data chunks.

Level 5: stripes data in blocks sequentially across all disks in the array and parity information is written to all drives as well. Level 5 is especially suitable for transaction processing systems.

RAS	Remote Access Service - A Windows NT program that allows users to access network resources via a dial-in phone connection.
Rate Limiting	See Traffic Shaping.
Read	A procedure to retrieve information from a computer device and to place the information into computer memory.
Real Time	A condition or requirement of an application program which responds to user input in a response time that is negligible or almost instantaneous. A chat room takes place in real time, whereas e-mail takes place in delayed time.
Recursive Function	A function or module that instructs itself to repeat.
Registry	A program within Windows 95 or NT for setting configuration options.
Relational Database	A database where the data and data relationships are organized in more than one table that are connected via Key fields. This organization creates a hierarchy of related tables and fields. Such a database architecture enhances indexing and information retrieval.
Relative Universal Resource Locator (URL)	A URL containing a partial resource address. Relative URLs may only specify directory path information along with a file name. For example, instead of http://www.888prosoft.com/files/courses.htm, the relative URL would only be files/courses.htm.
Relevancy	A method to rank search responses, including meaning the number of times a keyboard appears in a Web site description, and the popularity of the site. Highest ratings are listed first.
Reload	In Netscape Communicator, this allows you to reaccess and redisplay the Web page. In Microsoft Internet Explorer, it is called refresh.
RMI	Remote method invocation.

Remote Host	A host accessed via Telnet, FTP, or a search engine, such as Gopher or Alta Vista.
Reset	A button allowing a Web site visitor to empty a form's content and to begin again.
Resolver	A software library that processes the request to translate between the host names and Internet addresses.
RFC	Internet shorthand for "request for comments." An agreed-upon standard in which all methods of communicating over the Internet are defined.
RGB	An acronym for a color set based on red, green and blue.
Robot	An automatic URL checker that maintains link validity.
Robust	An operating system or program that generates fewer faults, and which often recovers from system faults.
ROM	Read Only Memory. Certain data storage that is fixed and cannot be revised or changed.
Root Web	The default directory, which usually contains a Web site's main page. This page is often called index.html or default.html. To access the root Web, supply the server URL without specifying a Web page name.
Route Optimization	A technology used in Multi-Homed Networks that monitors available external links in real time and routes packets based on performance metrics.
Router	An electronic device (or computer with appropriate software) the reviews each data packet to forward it to its designated address on another network. Routers are located at network junctions, or each point of presence on the Internet, and utilize routing protocols for their decisions.
ROW	An HTML frame attribute that designates horizontal sections.
ROWSPAN	An HTML table attribute allowing a cell to span more than one row.
RSN	Internet shorthand for "real soon now."
RTF	Rich Text Format. A method of encoding document properties, text formatting and document structure using the ASCII character set. RTF files have an .rtf extension.
RTOS	Real-time operating system.
Run	Used to execute a command. For example, "run a program."
	S
Save	A software command to update a file to its current status as displayed on screen. All input to this point becomes the version stored to the floppy or fixed disk. Frequent saving is recommended.
Save Results Bot	A FrontPage bot that gathers information from a form and stores it in a format. When a user submits the form, the save results bot

	appends the form information to a specified file in the specified format. For example, text database or HTML.
SCRIPT Tag	The HTML <SCRIPT> tag defines the start of a scripting language. The script tag has one attribute: LANGUAGE+. This attribute is used to establish which scripting language will be used. For example, JavaScript, Java, or Active X. The JavaScript official documentation states that the language attribute is mandatory.
Script	1. An assembler program used to carry out functions in a step-by-step sequence. 2. An uncompiled program in which the steps are carried out a command at a time in real time.
Script Language	Programming languages such as, Active X, C, JavaScript, or VBS sued to create scripts.
Scroll, Scrolling	Moving through information on screen by means of a moveable bar to the right (vertical) or bottom (horizontal) of the data.
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface (pronounced "scuzzy"). A competing protocol with Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE), this interface system allows up to seven daisy-chained devices (e.g., hard drives, CD-ROM players, scanners, and so forth) to work together in a computer. Used exclusively by Macintosh and also by high-end Windows systems.
Search Algorithm	Code to direct a search. By using "and," the search is directed to find instances containing both words. Use "or" to find any instances containing either term. The former generally returns more results. Quotation marks form a phrase with several words, so that the search engine searches these words as a phrase.
Search Bot	A FrontPage bot that creates a form to provide full-text searching capability in a Web. When the user submits a form containing keywords, the search bot returns a list of all pages in the Web containing matches and file access restrictions.
Search Engine	A program, such as Yahoo or Excite, that maintains a catalog of websites that is searchable by topic or keywords.
Security	Methods used to protect computer resources, including data, hardware, telecommunications lines, and software applications from unauthorized access.
Select	To highlight. A user selects text by dragging the mouse across the text while holding down the left button, thereby highlighting it.
Server	A computer that shares its resources, such as printers and files, with other computers on a network. When an Internet user connects to a computer offering Gopher, FTP, World Wide Web, or e-mail services, that computer is the server.
Server Extensions	FrontPage server extensions are programs and scripts that reside on a Web server and support FrontPage in a production mode. Server extensions are loaded on a local machine to extend Personal Web Server development-mode functionality. FrontPage server extension are available for Window NT and UNIX Web servers.
Server-Side Image Map	A clickable image that passes the cursor coordinates in an image map to a handler routine on the server. Server-side image maps

	require processing from the server by a CGI script to compute the target URL of the link based on the cursor coordinates of the image.
SGML	Standard Generalized Markup Language. A generalized markup language used in electronic publishing to provide a high level of control in developing richly formatted documents for cross-platform environments. HTML is a subset of SGML.
Shareware	Copyrighted software that is distributed free of charge on a trial basis and requires a small payment to cover costs and registration for documentation and program updates. Shareware should not be confused with freeware, the only category of software on the market that can be used with no financial obligation payable to the author(s).
Shell Account	A UNIX-based terminal program, which retrieves information and echoes it back to the client computer. The TCP/IP program resides on the server, not on the client computer. It is the most basic kind of Internet account offered by an ISP. A shell account does not allow the use of any kind of graphical user interface to the Internet.
Shockwave	An animation and multimedia file plug-in developed for Macromedia Director.
Single-line Comment	The comment that uses two forward slashes (//) to indicate one line of comment in the Java language. Any text after the (//) characters on the same line is ignored. Comment lines in other languages use other syntax.
SLIP	Serial Line Internet Protocol. SLIP is the current method commonly used for establishing serial connections between remote computers using modems and running TCP/IP. It is not an Internet standard, but is defined in RFC1055.
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. The Internet standard protocol to transfer electronic mail messages from one computer to another. t specifies how two mail systems interact and the format of control messages they exchange to transfer mail.
Sniffer	1. One who snoops into Web site data without permission. 2. Also a network diagnostics tool used to analyze data packets and the protocol information in those packets while traveling over the network.
Source Code	The uncompiled code used to write Java programs in ASCII format. Any standard text editor or specialized Java editor can be used to create Java source code.
Spam (Spamming)	The mass distribution of unsolicited e-mail messages or inappropriate newsgroup postings. Spammers are frequently "flamed" in response to their unwanted e-mail.
Span Style	Indicates an override of a previous style.
Spider	A small, automated program used by search engine providers to search the Internet, particularly the World Wide Web. Alta Vista, Lycos, and Infoseek, among others, use Spiders.
Spindle	The axle on which a hard or floppy disk turns.

Splash Screen (Splash Graphic)	A company log or graphics sequence that precedes the main part of a Web site, or which appears while a program is loading onto the computer.
SQL	Structured Query Language. Provides a standards-based, structured, programmable way for users to request information and provide updates to and from relational databases.
SRC	Short for "SOURCE". In HTML documents, this word specifies the URL of the document displayed in a frame.
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer. A transaction security standard developed by Netscape Communications Corporation to enable secure commercial transactions.
Stack	1. A software device driver that implements a client's TCP/IP program. 2. A reference to the software and hardware "layers" by which data moves through the client and server ends of an exchange in a TCP/IP network such as the Internet or an intranet. 3. A programming concept that describes a data structure that stores and purges data using a last-in, first-out (LIFO) method.
Standards	Procedures voluntarily followed to facilitate consistency.
Statement	1. In a high-level programming language, a statement instructs a computer to perform a specific action. 2. In JavaScript, any line of code containing a JavaScript keyword. Statements are generally single lines of code with an optional semicolon at the end. You may put multiple statements on a single line as long as each statement contains a semicolon at the end. Statements are enclosed within braces ({}) following the function name and call.
Stream (Steaming)	An illusionary term referring to the flow of data from a source. Technology allows the first part of a large file to be played or processed while the remaining part is transferred. It is considered an asset when downloading a large image or video file.
String	A string is a series of zero or more characters, which can be numbers or letters, or a combination of numbers and letters and sometimes symbols. When used in programming languages or scripts, a string often is identified using specific punctuation. For example, in JavaScript, the string is identified by single or double quotes at the start and end of the string.
String Assignment	The method or action of storing or assigning a character string to a variable. For example, a variable name is to the left of the equal sign. The variable is in single or double quotes on the right of the equal sign. var surname = "Caruthers" var model = 'C3PO'
String Buffer	A Java class for strings that are not constant and which need to be altered.
String Method	JavaScript supports a number of methods that can be used with string objects to modify how a string is used.
String Object	One of three types of objects that are available with the string. Because a string is an object, properties and methods can be

associated with it.

Style Guide	A book, manual, or other reference work giving rules and examples of usage, punctuation, and typography for publications.
Style Sheet	1. A list of heading with specially designated attributes that are applicable to a word processing document or Web page. In a Web page, the style sheet replaces inline style designations and is placed with hidden tags before the body of an HTML document. Style information can be defined within an HTML document or defined in an external file and attached to an HTML document. 2. A list of typographical specifications for controlling the appearance of similar elements in a document.
Style Tag	A style tag is a markup tag used to change the character style in HTML documents. Common examples include <BOLD>, <ITALIC>, and <STRIKE-THRU>.
Submit	A command button allowing a Web site visitor to send the contents of a completed form to the Web site server.
Subroutine	1. In programming, a series of instructions that together complete a specific task. A subroutine can be defined, or named, so that it can be repeatedly used when needed. 2. In VBS, a container that holds a series of VBS instructions.
Subscribe	To add your name to a mailing list or newsgroup.
Substitution Bot	A FrontPage Bot that replaces the value of a selected page configuration or Web configuration variable, such as author, modified by, description, or page URL.
Summarize	To unite a number of responses into one coherent, usable message. It is often done with controlled mailing lists or active newsgroups to help reduce bandwidth.
Summary Outline	An authoring tool list of all pages and files in a Web site.
Sun Microsystems, Inc.	Developers of the Java programming language and the Hot Java Web browser.
Surf (Surfing)	As in "surf the Web." An analogy to the "waves" of information available from the Net.
Switch	A network connection device that allows multiple network segments to be run at maximum bandwidth.
Sync	Compatible or simultaneous; to synchronize.
Syntax	Standard code pairs.
SYSOP	Slang acronym for system operator. A bulletin board system (BBS) and operator being the owner, curator, or manager of the BBS.

T

T1	At a digital speed of 1.544 Mbps, T1 is a digital carrier to transmit a DS-1 formatted signal.
T3	A 44.746 Mbps digital carrier used to transmit a DS-3 formatted signal. A direct connection operating at 3 to 45 Mbps.
Table	1. In HTML or word processing, one or more rows of cells sued to

organize a page layout or arrange data systematically. Add the table tag <TABLE> </TABLE>; input <TH> </TH> to indicate and bold a table header; <TR> indicates each new table row; and <TD> indicates each new cell. 2. In a relational database, all data is stored in tables.

Table of Contents Bot	A FrontPage Bot that creates an outline of your Web with appropriate hotlinks to each page and which is updated each time the Web is changed.
Tags	Programming code directions enclosed by wickets. For example, <TABLE>. Major code is often in uppercase to help with debugging.
Target	The reference point for a hyperlink.
TACACS	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol. A cross-platform format to send and receive data over a network. This includes text, graphics, sounds, and video.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The set of standards (protocols) for data transmission and error correction permits data transfer over a network from one Internet-linked computer to another. TCP/IP is the standard protocol for an HTTP connection to a network, including the Internet, an intranet, or an extranet.
Telnet	The standard protocol for remote terminal connection service. A user at one site connects with a remote timesharing system at another site as if the user's terminal was connected directly.
Template	1. A set of pre-designed formats for text and images on which pages and Webs can be based. After a page or Web is created using a template, the author or Webmaster can then customize it. 2. More generally, pre-designed formats which include font and page layout specifications for documents offered in word processing, presentation, and desktop publication applications.
Terminal	An input/output device consisting of a keyboard and monitor commonly used with multi-user systems like mainframes and miniframes, or client/server networks.
Thread	In a newsgroup, a string of messages regarding the same idea or topic.
Three-click Rule	A generally accepted rule of thumb stipulating that Web content should be no further than three clicks away from the home page.
.tif	Tagged Image File format.
Tile	An image is repeated with the appearance of tile and creates a background area.
Timestamp Bot	A FrontPage Bot that replaces the date and time the Web page was last edited or automatically updated.
Title	The name of a Web page entered in nonempty tags in the HTML document head: <TITLE> </TITLE>. This information becomes visible in the title bar when the Web page is downloaded.
To Do List	A FrontPage tool that maintains a task list required to complete a

	Web. The to do list assigns and tracks tasks across multiple authors and Webmasters.
Traffic	A number of individuals accessing the same server at the same time.
Traffic Shaping	A technology used to limit bandwidth by user or by application. Bandwidth can be throttled back based on IP address, MAC address, network subnet, or service type.
Transfer Protocol	A commons set of standards for exchanging information between two computer systems or two computers. Sometimes referred to as a language for computers to communicate with each other.
Trojan Horse	A program designed as a benevolent game or director list provider that instead has malicious intention and creates security problems.
Tunnel	A gopher function for browsing without having to know where a file is located.
TYPE	An ordered list attribute. Type = 1 for numbering; Type = A for capital letters; Type = a for lower case letters; Type = I for capital Roman numerals.

U

Unary	Having, consisting of, or acting on a single element, item, or component.
Unary Decrement	Decreases the value of the specific variable operand by one. Therefore, the operator units will decrease the value of units by 1.
Unary Increment	This operator will increase, by one, the value of the operand (variable) supplied to it. Thus, *units ++* will increase the value of the current value of units by 1. You might use this in an assignment such as *"sales=units ++."* Note the position of the ++ relative to units when the increment is applied, for example, before the value of the variable is changed, or after.
Unary Negation	The unary negation operator simply negates the value of the operand. If the variable *units* currently holds the value of 10, then "-units" *would convert the value to -10 (the negation of 10).*
Unary Operator	Unary meaning "one" operand, and it will be a variable. There are three unary operators in JavaScript: increment, decrement, and negation.
UNIX	An operating system based on Bell Laboratories' POSIX standards. It supports multi-user and multi-tasking operations. The initial Java compiler and Hot Java browsers were developed on Sun SPARC stations running UNIX.
Unsubscribe	To remove your name from a mailing list or newsgroup.
Upload	When data or files are transferred from a client to a server or from a local host to any other node on a network.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator - The global address of files, documents, and other resources on the Internet. The formal, technical name of a text string that supplies an Internet or intranet address and the method by which it can be accessed. URLs can be of various protocols including HTTP, Gopher, FTP, Mailto, News, and File. For example:

http://www.microsoft.com/smallbiz/software/default.htm.

Usenet	A collection of topically named newsgroups, the computers that run protocols, and the people who read and submit Usenet news. It is not mandatory for all Internet hosts to subscribe to the USENET and vice versa. Some ISPs charge more to provide newsgroup services.
User	An individual who operates a client application or computer and usually has minimal or no administrative rights on a network.
User-friendly	Refers to applications and operating systems with a user interface that shields system users from machine-level commands to make them to run.
User Group	Individuals who come together to share information about software and hardware.
User Interface	1. A Web form that allows the user to submit search terms or keywords. 2. A general term to describe any nexus between a user and a computer where communication can occur. For example, the command line in DOS, a Windows or browser GUI.
User-Prompt Dialog Box	A window dialog box that appears as a result of user action or application response and now requires user input. Input forms include identification, such as a name or password, descriptive information for a database, radio button or checkbox selections.

V

Validation	In creating a Web site, the automated software program checks the validity of the HTML tags in the Web site. Forms use can be divided into two parts: entering data and processing data. If the data is to be submitted to the CGI for processing, JavaScript can verify, or validate, the data's accuracy before it is sent.
Value	An attribute variable. For examples value = "click".
Variable	A space in computer memory that holds data. The value may change, although the variable name will stay the same. In a computer program, "variable" refers to the name supplied by the program to specific areas. For example, a variable is a memory segment that temporarily holds needed information or data.
Variable Types	In JavaScript, a variable may refer to four types of values:

- null value;

- numbers;

- Boolean values;

- strings.

VBS (VBScript)	Visual Basic Script. An interpreted, object-based scripting language developed by Microsoft and used to write ActiveX scripts that add interactivity to Web pages.
Vector Graphics	Graphics created and manipulated by a drawing program that deals with separate shapes and groups of shapes in mathematical coordinates. CAD identifies a vector graphic. The opposite is a painting program, such as Windows Paint, that deals with objects

as assemblages of bitmaps.

Veronica	Very Easy Rodent Oriented Netwide Index to Computer Archives. A Gopher-specific database and search engine that stores information on more than 99 percent of the files in Gopher space. Veronica allows client computers to submit keyword searches and immediately performs and downloads the search results.
Version	The current issue of a software program. Major releases change the whole digit with minor releases amending the decimal notation. For example, with Version 4.0, a minor, or incremental, upgrade becomes Version 4.01; a major upgrade becomes Version 5.0.
Virtual Machine	1. A computer processor designed as software, which executes program instructions for that processor on top of and separately from another operating system. A virtual machine does run on a hardware-based, real microprocessor and offers the ability to run on hardware processors built into different architectures. Because of that independence, the computer usually cannot avail itself of the special features offered by that hardware. 2. It also refers to an environment created by a Java-enabled Web browser in which Java applets run.
Virtual Reality	An interactive multimedia 3-D environment using avatars for participant representatives.
Virus	A program that replicates itself on computer systems, typically by incorporating itself into executable software. Some viruses can cause irreparable damage. *Note: Some newer viruses can lie within MS Word documents, usually in macros attached to the documents. Users can also pass viruses by exchanging this data on diskettes formatted for the Macintosh operating system.*
Visual Basic	An interpreted script language from Microsoft that is a subset of the MS Visual Basic Programming language.
VM-DP/R	Video Machine-Digital Player and Recorder. A linear (tape) nonlinear (hard disk) hybrid editing system.
.voc	A SoundBlaster audio extension.
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VRML	Virtual Reality Modeling Language. A 3-dimensional file standard for creating Web pages.

W

WAFS	See Wide Area File Service.
WAIS	Wide Area Information Server. A database of shared information.
WAN	Wide Area Network. A group of computers extending over a large geographical area. Sometimes, several LANs constitute a Wide Area Network. In some ways, the Internet is an extremely large WAN.
WAN Optimization	A set of techniques, such as Traffic Shaping, QoS, and Data Reduction, that are used to improve WAN performance.
War-Nibbling	Driving around looking for Bluetooth signals to attack

.wav	A Microsoft Corporation audio extension.
Wavelet	Converts images to real-world signals with a finite duration and abrupt changes in frequency.
Web lint	An outline utility that evaluates the accuracy of HTML source code.
Web	In relation to the Internet, this describes a network of networks, also known as the World Wide Web.
Web casting	Based on push technology, retrieves user-designated material to the desktop.
Weblog	A website that displays in chronological order the postings by one or more individuals and usually has links to comments on specific postings.
Webmaster	The person or company responsible for developing and maintaining Web or intranet sites. Webmasters develop and format content, and perform document conversion, systems administration, CGI programming, and HTML authoring.
Web Page	An HTML document containing one or more topics (text, images, and hypertext links) that can be linked to and from other HTML pages.
Web Site	A term describing a World Wide Web server and its content.
While Loop	The while looping statement is a way to control flow and execution in a program. For example: while (condition) {statements} In this example, statements within the braces {} are executed for as long as the condition specified holds true. If the condition is false, the flow of execution advances to the next statement in the program after the end brace.
Wide Area File Service	A data reduction technique that employs caching of file copies accessed over a WAN in local devices so that subsequent users get accelerated performance.
Window Object	In a Windows-based GUI, this refers to any objects found inside the main window.
WinZip	A windows file compression program that expands or compresses files like PKZip or PkunZip on DOS.
Wizard	A wizard assists users to create documents and databases based on styles and templates.
World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)	The W3C was founded in 1994 to develop common standards for the World Wide Web. It is an international industry consortium currently directed by Tim Berners-Lee, creator of the World Wide Web.
Worm	A computer program that duplicates itself over a network.
Write	As in "write to disk." To physically add information to an object, such as a floppy or hard drive disk.
WWW (W3)	World Wide Web. A distributed Internet hypertext information

system based on the HTTP protocol and the HTML language and created by researchers at the European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN) in Switzerland. Web users may create, edit, or browse hypertext documents.

WYSIWYG	What You See Is What You Get. A user interface that displays graphics and text as they will appear in print.

X

X.25	1. A protocol for packet-switched data networks, X.25 is published by the International Telecommunications Union, Telecommunications Sector (ITU-TS). 2. A protocol that allows computers and terminals to work over public and private packet-switched networks and the Internet.
X.400	An official ITU-T standard that describes the protocol for messaging (e-mail) and document distribution to connect different proprietary e-mail systems. For example, cc:Mail and GroupWise. X.400 is an alternative to the Internet SMTP protocol.
X.500	The Internet standards that regularize electronic directory services such as e-mail, the white pages, and WHOIS.
XBM	X bit map. A simple image format that appears only in black and white. HTML documents will place them inline.
Xmodem	A widely used protocol for file transfer over serial lines.
Xobjects	Macromedia Corporation's term for plug-ins.

Y

Ymodem	A file transfer protocol that succeeded Xmodem. The Ymodem protocol preserves the exact length of the file being transferred.

Z

Zip	The act of creating a compressed archive or ZIP file. A compression program that reduces a file's size, thus reducing memory use and transfer times.
Zmodem	A file transfer protocol that has succeeded Xmodem. The Xmodem, Ymodem, and Zmodem protocols have largely been supplanted by the FTP method, though each of these is still useful when connecting directly to a server through a dial-up connection on a POTS (serial) line.