

Glossary of Internet Terms

BLOG (from “web log”) - a web site where entries are made by the owner in journal style and displayed in reverse chronological order, often allows readers to add comments about entries.

BOOKMARK/FAVORITE the process of storing on your computer direct links to sites you wish to return to.

COOKIE a small file or part of a file stored on a World Wide Web user's computer, created and read by a Web site server, and containing personal information.

DOMAIN NAME an individual's or organization's unique name which points to a specific Internet address. For example: in <http://www.piercecountylibrary.org>, the domain name is *piercecountylibrary*.

DOWNLOAD to copy something from a primary source to a more peripheral one, as in saving something found on the Web (currently located on its server) to diskette or to a file on your local hard drive.

FILE EXTENSION abbreviation (usually following a period or “dot”) that indicates the type of file. Examples: .doc (Word document), .html (web document), .gif/.jpeg (image)

HYPERLINKS (or *HyperText Links*) the clickable links that interconnect pages on the web.

INTERNET an international network of computers linked up to exchange information: the word is a contraction of “international” and “network.” Each one of these computers registered and paid to get a unique address or Uniform Resource Locator, URL.

INTERNET CONNECTION the three most common ways to connect to the internet are: telephone line (dial-up), cable line (through your cable provider), and DSL line (secondary phone line)

IP ADDRESS (Internet Protocol Address) a unique number consisting of 4 parts separated by dots, e.g. 165.113.245.2 Every machine that is on the Internet has a unique IP address.

ISP (internet service provider) an organization that provides access to the Internet via a variety of methods (dial-up, DSL, cable) for a monthly fee

PDF abbreviation for Portable Document Format, a file format that is used to capture almost any kind of document in the original formatting and can be viewed on any computer with Acrobat Reader .

POP-UPS a technology that opens a new 2nd window. Some are just advertisements, you can close these with **X** button in the corner of new window or utilize a pop-up blocker (software).

SEARCH ENGINES a Web-based program that lets you do keyword searches for internet content

SERVER a computer that delivers (*serves up*) Web pages. Every Web server has an IP address and possibly a domain name.

URL Uniform Resource Locator, the formal name for a web address. (also known as **URI – UR Identifier**)

WEB BROWSER the software application tool that lets you view pages on the world wide web. Some of the more popular browsers are Microsoft Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator and Firefox.

WIKI a type of web site that allows visitors to easily add, remove and edit available content, sometimes without the need for registration. Example: “Wikipedia”.

WORLD WIDE WEB the colorful, graphical part of the Internet.