

TERMINOLOGY

ALINK – The ALINK indicates the ACTIVE LINK. Controls the color a link on which a mouse has been pressed but NOT clicked. Default color is usually red or green.

ANCHOR - An area within the content of a node which is the source or destination of a link. The anchor may be the whole of the node content. Typically, clicking a mouse on an anchor area causes the link to be followed, leaving the anchor at the opposite end of the link displayed. Anchors tend to be highlighted in a special way (always, or when the mouse is over them), or represented by a special symbol. An anchor may, and often does, correspond to the whole node. (also sometimes known as "span", "region", "button", or "extent").

ANNOTATION - The linking of a new commentary node to an existing node. If readers can annotate nodes, then they can immediately provide feedback if the information is misleading, out of date or plain wrong. Thus the quality of the information in the web can be improved.

ARCHIVE – Storage of files, usually compressed, kept at a FTP site for downloading.

AMERICAN STANDARD CODE FOR INFORMATION INTERCHANGE - It's the most popular coding method used by small computers for converting letters, numbers, punctuation, and control codes into digital form. (Computers can only understand zeros and ones). ASCII is the format that HTML code is stored.

ATTRIBUTE – Within HTML element tags, the attribute is like a variable assigned a value such as a filename or HTML document, etc.

AUTHORING - A term for the process of writing a document. "Authoring" seems to have come into use in order to emphasize that document production involved more than just writing.

BACK LINK - A link in one direction implied from the existence of an explicit link in the other direction.

BACKGROUND – The attribute allows you to insert a background image on the Web page. You must define the source of the background so the browser knows where to retrieve the image. If you use a small image then the image will be repeated to create the illusion of a cohesive background. This repeating pattern of the image file is called tiling. This is automatically done by the browser to form the background image. Remember to keep the image in the same directory as your HTML documents. e.g. `<BODY BACKGROUND="paper.gif">`

BANDWIDTH – The bandwidth is a measure of how quickly data can be sent through a circuit. It's usually measured in bits per second (bps). The larger the bandwidth of a line, the quicker it can transfer data.

BINARY – A number system based on only two numbers: one and zero. Computers process data in the form of electronic signals that can only be in one of two electrical states: "on" or "off". These two states are represented by the numbers 0 and 1. Each 0 or 1 is called a bit. Strings of bits are clumped together to represent numbers greater than 1, and are called binary numbers.

BIT - BINARY DIGIT – The smallest form of computer memory, a bit is either on or off (i.e. – 1 or 0). Eight (8) bits form a byte.

BITMAP – Types of digital picture consisting of a whole bunch of dots (called pixels) with each dot a separate color. Bitmap files may take a number of formats, including GIFs and JPEGs.

BLACK HOLE – A term used to describe where a piece of e-mail or net-news has fallen into if it disappears mysteriously between the origin and destination sites.

BITS PER SECOND (bps) - The rate that measures how fast a connection will download data. Note that 1 kilobyte is equivalent to 8192 bits, so that 28,800 bps is equivalent to only 3.5 kilobytes per second.

BODY - The larger portion of the HTML document that is interpreted and displayed by a Web browser as a Web Page. It can contain hypertext link anchors, images, data, and objects. The BODY combined with the HEAD, comprises an entire HTML document.

BORDER – The BORDER attribute makes the image display as if it has a frame around it. Normal is BORDER=0 (which gives NO border).

BRIDGE – Used to connect two LANS together so they form a single, larger network. The networks must be of the same type, but don't necessarily have to use IP.

BROWSER - A program which allows a person to read hypertext. The browser gives some means of viewing the contents of nodes, and of navigating from one node to another.

BYTE – A chunk of computer memory, measuring 8 bits. A character of ASCII text takes up one byte of memory, 1023 bytes form a kilobyte.

BUTTON - An anchor which is the source of a link. Often, but not always, represented on screen to look like a push-button.

CACHE – Generally refers to an amount of quickly accessible memory in your computer. However, on the Web it more commonly refers to where the browser stores downloaded graphics on the user's computer. That way, when the user has to reload the graphics, the browser takes it much quick off the computer rather than reload it over the Internet.

CARD - An alternative term for a node in a system (e.g. HyperCard, Notecards) in which the node size is limited to a single page of a limited size.

CLIENT - A program which requests services of another program. Normally, the browser is a client of a data server.

CONTAINERS - Web pages are built from containers within containers. Think of a coffee cup, soda can, milk jug they are all containers - each has two sides, and each must be entirely inside another container or entirely outside. They can't be halfway in or halfway out. Web pages are built from containers within containers; put them together like a set of Rubbermaid bowls.

COOKIE – Also known as Magic Cookies, Tokens, or Persistent Client State HTTP Cookies). A small piece of information that a server sends to a client. When you visit a web site with cookie capabilities, its server sends certain information about you to your browser which is stored on your hard drive as a text file. At some time later, the server retrieves the cookie.

CYBERSPACE - This is the "electronic" world as perceived on a computer screen; the term is often used in opposition to the "real" world. With Web-extensions like VRML and the Cyberspace Protocol, Virtual Reality will one day come to your home computer.

DAEMON - A program which runs independently of, for example the browser. Daemons may perform various management tasks such as building indexes, overviews, and back-links. Under UNIX, "daemon" is used for "server", because servers normally run independently.

DATABASE - We have used this vaguely as a term for a collection of nodes. We imagine management information for one of these being kept in one place and all being accessible by the same server. Links outside this are "external", and those inside are "internal". We do not imply anything about how the information shored be stored.

DOCUMENT - A term for a node on some systems. Sometimes used by others as a term for a collection of nodes on related topics, possible stored or distributed as one. The preferred term in W3 documentation.

DOMAIN NAME – The text name corresponding to the numeric IP address of a computer on the Internet.

DOCUMENT TYPE DEFINITION - This is the formal specification of a markup language, written using SGML.

E-MAIL – E-mail is provided by different companies where you can send and receive mail to your personal account. To include an e-mail contact on your page the code would appear.<**A**
HRREF=mailto:feedback@janedoe@interact.ccsd.net>comments

FRAME - A frame is a rectangular area - a window - in which text or graphics can appear. You use frames to divide a Web Page into more than one window. Each frame displays a different, individual Web page, with multiple pages able to interact with each other.

FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL - A *transfer protocol* is the method by which information is transferred between a server computer and a client computer across the Internet.

GRAPHIC INTERCHANGE FORMAT - GIF is the most common image file format found on the Internet and is one of the preferred formats for images. The major advantage of GIF is that it compresses the image, thus making it faster to transmit over phone lines. GIF files use 8 bit resolution and support up to 256 colors. Animated GIF's allow animation.

HEAD - The HEAD of the HTML document is the minority of the document and contains the global instructional information and other Web browsers cues that are not directly displayed by the browser to a user. The HEAD combined with the BODY, comprises an entire HTML document.

HOST - A computer on a network. We use this term rather than the term "node" which is often used for a document in a hypertext web .

HOTSPOT – A Hotspot is an area of text or an image in which the mouse pointer changes when it is moved over the area. Generally, the mouse pointer changes to a pointing hand when it is moved over a hotspot. The change notifies the user that there is a link from the image or text.

HSPACE – This attribute refers to the HORIZONTAL SPACE between text and image, used in conjunction with the tag.

HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (HTML) - The authoring language used to develop Web Pages. The standard for HTML is currently under development. Many independent developers have added significant and numerous extensions to the HTML language.

HYPERLINK – Links are used to connect a Web page to another Web page or on the same, or a different, Web server located anywhere in the world. Link tags are a non-empty tag <**A**
HREF="http://www.Microsoft.com"

HYPERMEDIA - Multimedia hypertext, Hypermedia, and Hypertext tend to be used loosely in place of each other. Media other than text typically include graphics, sound, and video.

HYPERTEXT - Text which is not constrained to be linear.

INDEX - Something which points at other data; a server facility which provides pointers to particular data as a function of a query; a table of contents of a book in hypertext form.

INLINE IMAGE - Any image displayed in a Web Page by an HTML browser. Inline images are GIF or JPEG formats.

IP ADDRESS – Internet Protocol address identifying a computer connected to the Internet.

INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER (ISP) - A vendor who provides access for customers to the Internet and the WWW. An ISP is also called a **TSP TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDER**, and a **ITSP INTERNET TELEPHONY SERVICE PROVIDER**.

JOINT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT GROUP (JPEG) - JPG is an increasingly popular image file format on the Internet. JPG is a high-color resolution - 24-bit resolution and supports up to 16.7 million possible colors. It provides greater compression ratios for images and thus creates images that are fewer bytes in size than other image file formats, including GIF.

LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN) - A short distance data communications network (typically within a building or campus) used to link computers, and peripheral devices.

LIST - There are two categories of HTML lists - ordered and unordered. Ordered lists are more commonly called numbered lists. Unordered lists are typically called bulleted lists. Lists are created using the tag family, involving either the or tag in conjunction with the tag.

NAVIGATION - The process of moving from one node to another through the hypertext web. This is normally done by following links. Various features of a particular browser may make this easier. These include keeping a history of where the user has been, and drawing diagrams of links between nearby nodes.

NODE - A unit of information. Also known as a frame (KMS), card (Hypercard, Notecards). Used with this special meaning in hypertext circles: do not confuse with "node" meaning "network host". For user's benefits, we use the term "document" as this is the nearest term outside the hypertext world.

PATH - An ordered set of nodes or anchors which represent a sequence in which a web can be read. A path may represent the sequence a reader actually used, or may be a sequence recommend to the reader by the author.

PLATFORM – The operating system used by a visitor to the site.

PROTECTION - The prevention of unauthorized users from reading, or writing, a particular piece of data. Also known as "authentication", "access control", etc.

PROTOCOL – An established method of exchanging data over the Internet.

READER - We have used this term for the person who browses, to distinguish him/her from the program (browser) which (s)he uses.

RED, GREEN, BLUE (RGB) - Used to identify monitors - RGB represents the three primary colors used in video processing, often referring to the three unencoded outputs of a color camera.

SERVER-A program which provides a service to another, known as the client. In a hypertext system, a server will provide hypertext information to a browser. See also: daemon.

SPIDERS – An automated program which searches the Internet.

STANDARD GENERALIZED MARKUP LANGUAGE (SGML) - A text-based language for describing the content of structure of digital documents. HTML is a descendant of SGML.

TABLE - An HTML element created using a special tag family. Tables were NOT originally supported by HTML until version 3.2 when Netscape introduced them. Tables provide sophisticated layout and data management capabilities and allow for row spanning, column spanning, border and gridline attribute adjustment, cell data justification, and embedding of tables within tables.

TAG - An HTML tag is an element that is unseen by the user but is interpreted by the browser. A tag can be either empty or non-empty. Non-empty tags act upon text enclosed in a pair of opening and closing tags. VoTech High School. (This tag instructs that **VoTech High School** appears BOLDED. Empty tags are a single tab that resembles an opening tag in a non-empty tag set.<P> (This tag instructs a PARAGRAPH BREAK).

TOPOLOGY - The allowable connectivity between nodes, anchors and links: for example, 1-1 or many-1 mappings.

TRACING - The automatic finding of nodes by automatic navigation. Examples might be finding all nodes dependent on another node, all people interested in a given node, all modules which use a given module. Another example is a trace starting with more than one node, such as to find a node in common between two groups, or path linking two nodes.

URL – UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR – An addressing system that assigns a unique address to each web page.

VERSIONING - The storage and management of previous versions of a piece of information, for security, diagnostics, and interest. This is important when many users are allowed to edit the same material.

VLINK – The VLINK indicates the VISITED LINK. Controls the color of a link that has been clicked or visited. Default color is usually red or green. Tag for links is contained in the body portion of the scripting. **<BODY LINK="color" VLINK="color" ALINK="color"**

VIRTUAL REALITY MODELING LANGUAGE (VRML) - The term "VRML" had been coined by Dave Ragget at the 1st WWW Conference in Geneva, May 1994. VRML is proposed as a logical markup format for non-proprietary platform independent VR.

VSPACE – This attribute refers to the VERTICAL SPACE between text and image, used in conjunction with the tag.

WIDE AREA NETWORK (WAN) - A data network typically extending a LAN outside the building, over telephone common carrier lines to link to other LANs in remote buildings, possibly remote cities. A WAN typically uses common-carrier lines. A LAN doesn't.

WEB - A set of nodes interconnected by links, often, the set of all the nodes which are interconnected. See also Topology.

WICKET - The commonly accepted term for the left angle bracket (<) and the right angle bracket (>) that are used to enclose HTML tag elements.

WORLD WIDE WEB (WWW) - A hypertext-based system for finding and accessing resources on the Internet network. It is the universe of accessible information available on many computers spread through the world and attached to the gigantic computer network called the Internet.

WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET (WYSIWYG) - A word processing term meaning what you see on the computer screen is what you will see on printed-paper.