

APPENDIX 2

GLOSSARY OF INTERNET TERMINOLOGY

Browse: The process of moving through a Web site or "surfing the Net," using a World Wide Web browser and clicking on a variety of hyperlinks. Derived from the notion of "browsing" through a store, the term implies you are "just looking," but in fact, you are interacting: You must point-and-click to get to the next Web page. (from www.netlingo.com)

Browser (or Web browser): A program used to view, download, upload, surf, or otherwise access documents (for example, Web pages) on the Internet. Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer are well-known "Web browsers" that enable you to view and interact with Web sites. (from www.netlingo.com)

Content: The textual and graphical information contained in a Web site. Content also refers to the structure and design in which the information is presented. (from www.netlingo.com)

Domain name: The address or URL of a particular Web site; it is the text name corresponding to the numeric IP address of a computer on the Internet. There is an organization called InterNIC that registers domain names for a fee, to keep people from registering the same name. (from www.netlingo.com)

FAQ (short for frequently asked questions): a FAQ is an online document that poses a series of common questions and answers on a specific topic. FAQs originated in Usenet groups as a way to answer questions about the rules of the service. Frequently, FAQs are formatted as help files or hypertext documents. (from www.webopedia.com)

Home page (or home or homepage): The first page or front page of a Web site. It serves as the starting point for navigation. (from www.netlingo.com)

HTML (short for "Hypertext Markup Language"): The authoring language used to create documents on the World Wide Web. HTML is a mark-up language (versus a programming language) that uses tags to structure text into headings, paragraphs, lists, and links. The tags tell a Web browser how to display text and images. (from www.netlingo.com)

Hyperlink: An element in an electronic document that links to another place in the same document or to an entirely different document. Typically, you click on the hyperlink to follow the link. Hyperlinks are the most essential ingredient of all hypertext systems, including the World Wide Web. (from www.webopedia.com)

Internet: A global network connecting millions of computers. More than 100 countries are linked into exchanges of data, news and opinions. Unlike online services, which are centrally controlled, the Internet is decentralized by design. Each Internet computer, called a host, is independent. Its operators can choose which Internet services to use and which local services to make available to the global Internet community. (from www.webopedia.com)

Link: Text or images on a Web page that a user can click on in order to access or connect to another document. Links are most commonly thought of as the technology that connects two Web pages or Web sites. They are most commonly seen on your browser as underlined words. (from www.netlingo.com)

Menu: A list of items you can select. This term also loosely refers to any type of drop-down menu, dialog box, check box, or list of option buttons that appear on a Web site. (from www.netlingo.com)

Rollover menu: A rollover menu is a dynamic HTML function that is triggered when the cursor is placed over a certain image or text on a Web site (the "navigation label"). Thus, a rollover menu is hidden until the user positions the cursor over the navigation label.

Popup menu: a menu that appears outside of the menu bar and that pops up when a user clicks on it. (from www.usabilityfirst.com/glossary)

Dropdown menu (or drop-down menu): in a menu bar, an item you can click that brings down a list of options to choose, typically used to perform commands or set options. (from www.usabilityfirst.com/glossary)

Navigation bar (or nav bar): The set of directional tools presented on a Web site, or the hyperlinked options that when clicked on take you to other sections of the site. The names on a nav bar are usually determined by the titles of the sections within a Web site. Almost all Web pages are linked in numerous places to numerous other pages, per the nature of the Web itself, and nav bars are supposed to guide users through what could seem like a tangled mess. (from www.netlingo.com)

PDF (short for Portable Document Format): A file format developed by Adobe Systems. PDF captures formatting information from a variety of desktop publishing applications, making it possible to send formatted documents and have them appear on the recipient's monitor or printer as they were intended. To view a file in PDF format, you need Adobe Reader, a free application distributed by Adobe Systems. (from www.webopedia.com)

Plugin or plug-in: A software program that extends the capabilities of your browser in a specific way, giving you, for example, the ability to play audio samples or view movies on your computer screen. Think of a plugin as a smaller, add-on computer program that works in conjunction with a larger application by enhancing its capabilities. (from www.netlingo.com)

Upload: To copy a file from your local computer to a server or host system; the reverse process of download. (from www.netlingo.com)

URL (Uniform Resource Locator): the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web. The first part of the address indicates what protocol to use, and the second part specifies the IP address or the domain name where the resource is located. (from www.webopedia.com)

User: A term that defines the online audience, it also refers to anyone who uses a computer. (from www.netlingo.com)

Web page: A single HTML file that contains text and images, is part of a Web site, and has an individual file name assigned to it. When viewed by a Web browser, this file could actually be several screen dimensions long (appearing as more than "a page"). Many times, on the Web, a user must "scroll down the page" in order to view the rest of the contents on the screen. Even if "the page" prints out at ten pages long, that one HTML file is considered a single "Web page." (from www.netlingo.com)

Web Site: A place on the Internet or World Wide Web. It refers to a body of information as a whole, for a particular domain name. A Web site is a place made up of Web pages. (from www.netlingo.com)

World Wide Web: A system of Internet servers that support specially formatted documents. The documents are formatted in a markup language called HTML (HyperText Markup Language) that supports links to other documents, as well as graphics, audio, and video files. This means you can jump from one document to another simply by clicking on hot spots. Not all Internet servers are part of the World Wide Web. (from www.webopedia.com)