

## Common Internet Terms



**Download:** Transfer files from a remote computer to your computer.

**E-business:** The conduct of business on the Internet. This includes the buying and selling of goods and services as well as communicating and/or collaborating with business partners, customers, employees, etc.

**E-mail:** (Electronic Mail) The transmission of correspondence and documents from one computer to another via telecommunications.

**E-marketing:** Any form of advertising (i.e. banners, logos/pictures/graphics, web sites, web pages, pop-up windows, e-mail, newsletters, etc.) on the Internet.

**Extranet:** A private network that uses the Internet protocol and the public telecommunications system to securely share part of a business's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, partners, customers, or other businesses. An extranet can be viewed as part of a company's intranet (see below) that is extended to users outside the company.

**FTP:** (File Transfer Protocol) One of the first developed Internet Services that allowed users to move files from one place to another. It enables you to connect to a computer on the Internet and (as long as you are allowed to save on that computer) transfer any type of file: programs, text, pictures, sound, etc.

**Internet:** A vast collection of networks from around the globe. Each network in the collection has a physical connection to one or more of the other networks; thus, all networks on the Internet are connected. The Internet includes many services such as FTP, Telnet, and the World Wide web (web).

**Intranet:** A private network that is contained within an enterprise. The main purpose of an intranet is to share company information and computing resources among employees. An intranet can also be used to facilitate working in groups and for teleconferences. Information contained on the Intranet can be secure through the use of firewalls and encryption/decryption devices.

**Modem:** (Modulator-Demodulator) A device used to send and receive data over telecommunications lines.

**Network:** A set of interconnected computers that can exchange information over long distances.

**Newsgroup:** (also known as Usenet) Refers to a mechanism that supports discussion groups. In many ways, you can think of Usenet as an organized electronic mail (e-mail) system, except there is no single user that mail is sent to. Instead, the messages that are sent are available to anyone who accesses that Newsgroup.

**Search Engines:** Tools you can use free of charge that help you locate information on the web.

**TCP/IP:** (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol) The standard communication protocol of the Internet. It allows for transferring data on the Internet itself, as well as on many local area networks.

**Telnet:** A program that allows you (using a telephone line and a modem) to connect two computers together. Once they are connected, one computer can execute commands on the other. They can therefore function the same as a network server with a workstation (or terminal) connected to it.

**web Browser:** Software designed to facilitate electronic "travel" across the World Wide web. Typically, web Browsers operate on a graphical interface that is easy to use.

**World Wide web:** (web or WWW) Allows anyone to easily access and display documents that are stored on a computer anywhere on the Internet.