

## Anchor

Synonymous with hyperlinks, anchor refers to non-linear links among documents. Or more simply put, it's the word or phrase that can be selected to connect to another page or resource.

## Anchor Color <a></a>

You guessed it--the color on screen that represents the anchors. The reason so many are blue is that is often the default color. This color can be changed to any combination of red, green and blue.

## Agent

Agents are search tools that automatically seek out relevant online information based on your specifications. Agents are also called intelligent agents, personal agents, knowbots or droids.

## Annotations

Personal notes you can attach to the documents you have saved in your Web browser. The notes are available to you whenever the document is viewed.

## ASCII

(pronounced "Ask-ee") An acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange, ASCII is an international standard in which numbers, letters, punctuation marks, symbols and control codes are assigned numbers from 0 to 127. Easily transferred over networks, ASCII is a plain, unadorned text without style or font specifications.

## Asynchronous Connection

The type of connection a modem makes over a phone line, this connection is not synchronized by a mutual timing signal or clock.

## AU Sounds

This is an audio format developed for Sun workstations and often used to distribute sound clips via the Web.

## Authoring Software

This term refers to software that enables the creation of multimedia or hypertext documents and presentations.

## BinHex

A file conversion format that converts binary files to ASCII text files.

## Bit

A contraction of binary digit, a bit is the smallest unit of information that a computer can hold. Eight bits is equivalent to a byte. The speed at which bits are transmitted or bit rate is usually expressed as bits per second or bps.

## Blog

A blog is basically a journal that is available on the web. The activity of updating a blog is "blogging" and someone who keeps a blog is a "blogger." Blogs are typically updated daily using software that allows people with little or no technical background to update and maintain the blog. Postings on a blog are almost always arranged in chronological order with the most recent additions featured most prominently.

## Broadband

A general term for different types of high-speed, high-bandwidth connections to the Internet, including DSL and cable.

## Browser

A type of software that allows you to navigate information databases; examples are Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer.

## Byte

The number of bits used to represent a character.

## Dial-up Connection

The most popular form of Net connection for the home user, this is a connection from your computer to a host computer over standard telephone lines.

## DNS

An acronym for Domain Name Server, DNS refers to a database of Internet names and addresses which translates the names to the official Internet Protocol numbers and vice versa.

## Document

When used in reference to the World Wide Web, a document is any file containing text, media or hyperlinks that can be transferred from an HTTP server to a client program.

## Document Window

This is the Web browser's scrollable window in which HTML documents can be viewed.

## Dynamic IP

In which the IP address may change (typically via [DHCP](#)) each time you log on to the Internet. See [Static IP](#).

## Firewall

This term refers to security measures designed to protect a networked system from unauthorized or unwelcome access.

## FTP

File Transfer Protocol is a protocol that allows the transfer of files from one computer to another. FTP is also the verb used to describe the act of transferring files from one computer to another.

## GIF

This acronym stands for Graphic Interchange Format, a commonly used file compression format developed by CompuServe for transferring graphics files to and from online services.

## GUI

An acronym for Graphical User Interface, this term refers to a software front-end meant to provide an attractive and easy to use interface between a computer user and application. The Macintosh operating system has a GUI, DOS does not.

## Home Page

The document displayed when you first open your Web browser. Home Page can also refer to the first document you come to at a Web site.

## Hotlists

Lists of frequently used Web locations and [URLs](#) (Uniform Resource Locators).

## Host

A computer acting as an information or communications server.

## HTML

An acronym for HyperText Markup Language, HTML is the language used to tag various parts of a Web document so browsing software will know how to display that document's links, text, graphics and attached media.

## HTML Document

A document written in HyperText Markup Language.

## HTTP

The abbreviation for Hypertext Transfer Protocol, HTTP is used to link and transfer hypertext documents.

## Hypermedia

The hypertext concept extended to include linked multiple media.

## Hypertext

This term describes the system that allows documents to be cross- linked in such a way that the

reader can explore related documents by clicking on a highlighted word or symbol.

## **IP**

The abbreviation for Internet Protocol, IP refers to the set of communication standards that control communications activity on the Internet. An IP address is the number assigned to any Internet-connected computer.

## **ISDN**

The abbreviation for Integrated Services Digital Network, ISDN is a telecommunications standard that uses digital transmission technology to support voice, video and data communications applications over regular telephone lines.

## **World Wide Web**

Also known as WWW or W3, the World Wide Web is a hypertext-based Internet service used for browsing Internet resources.

## **JPEG**

The acronym for Joint Photographic Experts Group, JPEG is an image compression format used to transfer color photographs and images over computer networks. Along with GIF, it's one of the most common ways photos are moved over the Web.

## **Links**

These are the hypertext connections between Web pages.  
This is a synonym for hotlinks or hyperlinks.

## **MPEG**

The acronym for Moving Pictures Expert Group, MPEG is an international standard for video compression and desktop movie presentation. A special viewing application is needed to run MPEG files on your computer.

## **PPP**

The abbreviation for Point-to-Point Protocol, PPP is an Internet connection where phone lines and a modem can be used to connect a computer to the Internet.

## **Protocol**

A set of standards that define how traffic and communications are handled by a computer or network routers.

## **QuickTime**

This is a digital video standard developed for Apple Macintosh computers. Special viewing applications are needed to run QuickTime movies.

## **URL**

This is the abbreviation for Uniform Resource Locator, the addressing system used in the World Wide Web and other Internet resources. The URL contains information about the method of access, the server to be accessed and the path of any file to be accessed.

## **Web Browser**

This is the software that allows a user to access and view HTML documents. Examples of Web browsers include Netscape, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, Opera, Mosaic, Cello and Lynx.

<code>&lt;html&gt;</code>	Creates an XHTML document
<code>&lt;head&gt;</code>	Defines the title and other information that is not part of the <a href="#">Web page</a> itself
<code>&lt;body&gt;</code>	Defines the Web page itself

## HEADER TAGS

<code>&lt;title&gt;</code>	Defines the page title, usually displayed in the browser's title bar
<code>&lt;base href="URI" /&gt;</code>	Defines the base URL for this page

## BODY ATTRIBUTES

<code>&lt;body background="URI"&gt;</code>	Sets the page background image.
<code>&lt;body bgcolor="rgb"&gt;</code>	Sets the page background color, either by name ("black"), or hex value ("#RRGGBB").
<code>&lt;body text="rgb"&gt;</code>	Sets the page text <a href="#">color</a> .
<code>&lt;body link="rgb"&gt;</code>	Sets the color for hyperlinks.
<code>&lt;body vlink="rgb"&gt;</code>	Sets the color for visited (previously followed) links.
<code>&lt;body alink="rgb"&gt;</code>	Sets the color for activated (clicked) links.

## BLOCK TAGS

<code>&lt;p&gt;...&lt;/p&gt;</code>	Defines a text paragraph.
<code>&lt;br /&gt;</code>	Defines a forced linebreak.
<code>&lt;blockquote&gt;</code>	Defines a quoted, indented text block.
<code>&lt;h1&gt;...&lt;h6&gt;</code>	Defines a level 1-6 heading.
<code>&lt;div&gt;</code>	Defines a page section.
<code>&lt;table&gt;</code>	Defines a tabular section.
<code>&lt;form&gt;</code>	Defines a Web form.
<code>&lt;ol&gt;</code>	Defines an ordered list (1, 2, 3, ...).
<code>&lt;ul&gt;</code>	Defines an unordered, bulleted list.
<code>&lt;li&gt;...&lt;/li&gt;</code>	Defines a list item in an ordered or unordered list.
<code>&lt;dl&gt;</code>	Defines a definition list, with terms and their definitions.
<code>&lt;dt&gt;</code>	Marks the term to be defined.
<code>&lt;dd&gt;</code>	Marks the definition of the term.

## TEXT FORMATTING TAGS

<code>&lt;code&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;tt&gt;</code>	Defines a fixed width font, teletype typewriter style.
<code>&lt;em&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;cite&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;i&gt;</code>	Emphasises or cites a text passage, usually using italics.
<code>&lt;strong&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;b&gt;</code>	Uses strong, boldface font.
<code>&lt;pre&gt;</code>	Defines pre-formatted text, text flow not to be controlled by browser.
<code>&lt;font size="#" color="rgb"&gt;</code>	Defines a <a href="#">new font</a> for a text region.
Anchor tags (links)	
<code>&lt;a href="url"&gt;</code>	Defines a hyperlink to another Web page.

**<a href="mailto:email@domain.tld">**

Defines a hyperlink to an email recipient.

**<a name="\$">**

Defines an anchor within the page.

**<a href="#\$">**

Defines a hyperlink to an anchor on the same page.

Graphics tags

****

Includes an image from the given URL.

**<hr />**

Includes a horizontal rule.

**<hr noshade="noshade" />**

Includes a horizontal rule without a shadow.

## TABLE TAGS (RARELY USE THESE)

**<table>**

Defines a table.

**<tr>**

Defines a new table row.

**<td>**

Defines a new table cell.

**<th>**

Defines a new table header cell.

Table attributes

**<table border="#" width="{#|%}">**

Defines table border in pixels and width in pixels or percent.

**<tr align="{l|c|r}" valign="{t|m|b}">**

Defines horizontal and vertical alignment of a row.

**<td align="{l|c|r}" valign="{t|m|b}">**

Defines horizontal and vertical alignment of a cell.

**<td colspan="#" rowspan="#">**

Defines how many rows or columns a cell should span, default is 1.

**<td nowrap="nowrap">**

Defines a new table cell.

Frame tags

**<frameset>**

Defines a set of frames.

**<frameset rows="{#|%|\*},{#|%|\*}">**

Defines rows in the set, either in pixels, percentage of width, or spanning the rest (\*).

**<frameset cols="{#|%|\*},{#|%|\*}">**

Defines columns in the set, either in pixels, percentage of width, or spanning the rest (\*).

**<frame src="url" name="\$" />**

Defines a frame with a name and the URL for its content.

**<noframes>**

Alternative information for browsers without frame support.

Form tags

**<form action="url">**

Defines a form which will be sent back to the action URL on submission.

**<select name="\$">**

Defines a drop-down box, with enclosing options as items.

**<select name="\$" multiple="multiple" size="#" >**

Defines a multi-select box with {size} entries height, with enclosing options as items.

**<option name="\$" >value</option >**

Defines items in select boxes.

**<textarea cols="#" rows="#" >**

Defines a multiline text field with cols times rows characters.

**<input type="text" name="\$" />**

Defines a single line text entry field.

**<input type="checkbox" name="\$" />**

Defines a checkbox. The text for the checkbox follows the tag.

**<input type="radio" name="\$" value="\$" />**

Defines a radio button. The text for the button follows the tag. Buttons with the same name form a group of mutual exclusive buttons.

**<input type="image" border="#" name="\$" src="url" />**

Defines a submit button using an image.

**<input type="submit" value="\$" />**

Defines a submit button using value as the face text.

**<input type="reset" />**