

## Glossary of Terms

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Application Server:	The Application Server is a relatively new breed of servers used to connect a Web Server and the outside world to a companies backend business applications and databases. Application Servers can be very sophisticated and can offer a number of services including integrated and dynamic web page generation. There is a large and growing market for Application Servers. You will see some kind of Application Server tier in most large companies in the future.
ASP (Application Service Provider)	An ASP, or Application Service Provider, is a company that provides computers for hosting web-based applications. The ASP may offer its own applications, or those of other vendors. When a user accesses a web-based application, that application runs on the ASP's computers. The Internet has made the ASP business an attractive alternative for outsourcing certain aspects of a company's information technology. ASP is sometimes confused with an Internet technology called Active Server Pages, a proprietary Microsoft tool for creating dynamic web pages.
ASP (Active Server Pages):	A Microsoft technology that allows HTML to be dynamically generated by programs running on the Web Server. ASP is a powerful technology. It includes features that allow for connections to be made to backend databases and object servers. Much of the work and is preformed on the server. Complete applications can be developed on a backend server and then served up to a client Browser as an HTML Web Page.
B2B (Business to Business)	Trading/purchasing of good and services between businesses (rather than business to consumer) in which the final order is placed over the internet
B2C (Business to Consumer)	Purchasing of good and services by consumer in which the final order is placed over the internet
Broadband Transmission:	A type of data transmission in which a single medium (wire) can carry several channels at once. Cable TV, for example, uses broadband transmission. In contrast, baseband transmission allows only one signal at a time.
Browsers (Microsoft Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator):	A Web Browser is a software program that is capable of receiving, interpreting, and displaying Web Pages. At the beginning of the Internet many different Browsers were available. But only two major browsers are prevalent in business today. Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator now dominate the Browser market and the corporate desktop.
C/C++:	The C programming language has been around for many years. C++ is the object-oriented version of traditional C. The C/C++ language is one of the most prolific languages in history.
CAD	Computer Aided Drafting
CAFM	Computer Aided Facility Management
CAFM System	Computer-Aided Facilities Management or "CAFM" as defined in the Facilities Management Journal magazine is "the use of computers for space planning, asset management and tracking space allocations." CAFM Systems are typically bundled with a report writer, a CAD integration module and web-enabled application modules for executive level reporting and queries.
CMMS	Computerized Maintenance Management System; typically performs functions for equipment inventory, work order management, preventative maintenance, crew scheduling, procurement, financial management.
Cold Fusion:	Cold Fusion is a server based dynamic HTML page generation product developed by the Allaire Corporation. Cold Fusion is based on the CFML proprietary markup language. Cold Fusion was one of the first products to make backend database connections easy for developers. The product has matured into a complete Web application development environment.

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DSL, (Digital Subscriber Lines):	DSL technologies use sophisticated modulation schemes to pack data onto standard copper telephone wires. DSL technology is a high-data-rate technology, up to 32Mbps for downstream and up to 1Mbps for upstream traffic offered by local telephone companies for Internet connections.
e-business	Any business transaction conducted over the internet; includes corporate operational and administrative processes, customer service management, procurement, etc.
e-commerce	The broad term used for any business conducted over the internet - typically the buying and selling of goods; can be from business to individual consumer or business to business.
Extranet	The difference between an intranet and an extranet is that an extranet can extend intranet privileges to selected partners by giving them access to certain internal areas. It creates a secure customer network.
Fat-client	Traditional software products, like Microsoft Excel or Word Perfect, are sometimes referred to as fat-client applications. This term is used because the software runs primarily on the disk and in the memory of a client computer. <i>See <a href="#">thin-client</a>.</i>
Firewall:	A system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. Firewalls can be implemented in both hardware and software, or a combination of both. Firewalls are frequently used to prevent unauthorized Internet users from accessing private networks connected to the Internet, especially Intranets.
FTP Server (File Transmission Protocol):	An FTP Server uses the standard File Transfer Protocol (FTP) to allow files to be downloaded across the Internet. FTP Servers can be offer both public, often known as "anonymous", or private secure, access to files on a given server.
HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):	HTML is the primary authoring language used to create documents on the World Wide Web (WWW).
HTTPS / SSL (Secure Sockets Layer):	SSL is a protocol developed by Netscape for transmitting private documents via the Internet. SSL creates a secure connection between a given server and a given client for transmitting encrypted information. Web Sites use SSL to send and receive confidential information like credit card numbers. Web Page addresses utilizing SSL begin with "HTTPS://" instead of the standard "HTTP://."
Infomediary	A party that brings together buyers and suppliers for products and services
Intranet	A private computer network built on internet technologies used to share information internally within an organization.
Intranet	An intranet is a secure means of giving outsiders access to a company's internal computer networks, including databases, applications, and printers, via the Internet. Intranets are software products that are installed on the system of the company that shares its computer resources.
ISP (Internet Service Provider, or Independent Service Provider):	An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a company that buys direct access to the high-speed public infrastructure backbone of the Internet and then redistributes access in smaller chunks to companies and individuals. ISPs often provide a suite of services including web site hosting, data storage and retrieval, virtual private networking, and Internet consulting services.
Java	A relatively new general-purpose programming language that has gained great acceptance over the past few years. Java has excellent support for Internet based applications, and software written in Java will run on many platforms without substantial changes, as opposed to C++ or Visual Basic. Java's most common use is in the form of applets, small software programs that run in a web browser.
Javascript	A variant of the Java language used for automating web tasks. Javascript is typically used in a web browser environment to add dynamic features to

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	web pages. A very common use of Javascript is for <i>rollovers</i> , a web page effect where an image changes its appearance as the mouse cursor is passed over it.
LAN (Local Area Network):	A small local network used to connect multiple computers. A LAN usually is contained within the confines of a single building.
LINUX:	LINUX is a freely distributed open source version of the UNIX operating system. LINUX has become very popular over the past few years. Major vendors including, but only scratching the surface, like Oracle, and Corel, WordPerfect are now supporting products that can be hosted by LINUX. LINUX can be used as both a desktop, and server operating system.
PERL (Practical Extraction and Report Language):	PERL is a programming language used primarily on UNIX operating systems to develop dynamic CGI scripts. PERL is known for its strong text processing abilities. Programs are written on a server that translate their output into HTML on-the-fly.
POP3 Server (Post Office Protocol):	An Internet mail protocol used to retrieve mail from a stored location on an Internet server. POP can be thought of as a "store and forward" service. An Internet mail server receives messages for you and holds them until you request them.
Portal ; Hub; Internet Portal	An <i>Internet Portal</i> is an <i>Internet Site</i> that hosts information from many different sources organizing that information in one location. The website provides one-stop access to a variety of related good, services, and information.
Protocol (Data Transmission Format):	An agreed-upon format for transmitting data between two devices on a network.
Proxy Server:	A Proxy Server is exactly what its name implies, a substitute for the real server. A Proxy Server sits between the Internet and a Web Server. It intercepts all requests to the real server and tries to fill the request itself. If it can't fill the request, it forwards the request to the real server.
RDBMS	For relational database management system. These systems hold records of related data items in separate tables, allowing them to be combined for queries and reports. An RDBMS typically supports the SQL language. The most well known examples of RDBMS' are Oracle, Sybase, and Microsoft's SQL Server.
Servers (Centralized Computers):	A Server is a computer on a network that manages one or many network resources. Servers can be dedicated to hosting a single specialized service. The Internet utilizes many types of servers including web servers, database servers, object servers, proxy servers, file servers, and firewalls.
SMTP Server (Simple Mail Transmission Protocol):	An Internet mail protocol used primarily to send mail from a client computer to a receiving mail server. (See POP)
SQL	For Structured Query Language, a standard language for describing the format of data and querying relational databases. See <a href="#">RDBMS</a> .
T-1 Line:	T-1 or DS1 lines are very fast, dedicated, telephone connections supporting data rates of 1.544Mbits per second. Also known as leased lines, businesses will purchase access to the Internet by contracting with a local telecommunications company or ISP for T-1 service.
TCP/IP	TCP/IP stands for Terminal Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. It is the standard language used by all computers on the Internet so that they can communicate with and understand one another at the most basic level.
TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol):	The common networking communications protocol used to connect Internet hosts. The use of the common TCP/IP protocol helps to make the Internet possible.
Thin-client	In a thin-client client/server environment, most of a software application's logic runs on a server computer. The client software is usually very generic and can be used for many purposes and applications, such as a web browser.

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UNIX	The operating system UNIX has been around for a long time and is a standard in many corporations for mission critical systems. UNIX can run on many different hardware platforms. The Internet was pioneered on UNIX based systems. Although the UNIX operating system has not been a favorite for the majority of business users it is an excellent platform for Internet servers. It is powerful, highly flexible, secure, and maintains robust reputation.
URL (Uniform Resource Locator):	A URL represents 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.
User Interface	Or UI, that part of a software application with which a user interacts, entering commands and viewing results. In DOS, the user interface was typed commands. In Windows, the graphical user interface, or GUI, consists of menus, buttons, and dialog boxes.
Visual Basic:	Visual Basic developed by Microsoft, is a general programming language based on the original BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) programming language developed at Dartmouth College in the mid 1960s. Visual Basic was one of the first programming languages to incorporate a graphical programming environment. The advances made by Microsoft in visual program development has made Visual Basic, known as "VB", a language of choice for prototyping applications. Visual Basic is a relatively easy programming language to become productive at.
VPN (Virtual Private Network):	Virtual Private Networks are secure and encrypted network tunnels from point to point through the Internet. VPNs use the public infrastructure to create private networks. With the advent of high bandwidth broadband networks VPNs can create highly effective remote working environments for businesses who need offsite connectivity including work-from-home telecommuting programs.
WAN (Wide Area Network):	A Wide Area Network (WAN) is a network that connects two or more Local Area Networks (LANs) across a wide geographical area. WANs often use public networks including the Internet for communication.
Web Server (HTTP Server):	A Web Server is a computer running Web Server software that serves or delivers Web Pages over the Internet to client computers running Internet Browser software. There are many commercial and open source Web Servers available today. Some of the more popular Web Servers include: Apache Software Foundations Apache Web Server, Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS), Netscape iPlanet Web Server, Lotus Domino, etc.
Windows:	The term "windows" generally refers to a type of Graphical User Interface (GUI) that presents information to users in rectangular windows looking structures. Microsoft has developed a series of graphical operating systems known specifically as "Microsoft Windows" that exploits the "windows" metaphor. There are several variants of Microsoft Windows including Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT, and now Windows 2000.
XML	For eXtended Markup Language. XML provides a means of representing, storing, and transmitting data in a flexible, non-proprietary form. XML has grown rapidly in popularity since its introduction, primarily as a means of allowing different systems to easily share data.