Browser - a program such as Internet Explorer, used to retrieve and display Web pages.

Chat - networked software program that enables multiple users to carry on conversations with each other by typing messages on their computers and sending them over a local network or the Internet.

E-mail or electronic mail - a means of sending typed messages from one computer to another over a network.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) - an Internet protocol that allows users to transfer files to and from other computers.

Home Page - the main page of a Web site that normally provides an index to all other pages.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) - the language used to create Web Pages.

Hyperlink - a link embedded in a Web page that contains the address of another Web page. The link can be attached to a word or phrase or even a picture. Clicking a hyperlink will jump you to the linked Web page.

ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) - a network that acts as a digital-connection service for telephones and other communication devices.

ISP (Internet Service Provider), a service that provides organizations and home users with access, via the ISP's servers, to the Internet.

Newsgroups - groups or forums on the Usenet in which users can share information, ideas, tips, and opinions on a particular subject.

Online service - a paid service subscription such as AOL or Compuserve, that provides an easy way to connect to the Internet.

Search engine - a software application or service used to locate files on an intranet or the Web.

Server - a computer, or its software, that serves other computers on a network by administering files and network operations.

TCP/IP Short for Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol, the two protocols that govern the way computers and networks manage the flow of information over the Internet.

Telnet A terminal emulation program used for logging on to another computer, especially a large, mainframe computer such as those containing the online catalogs of libraries.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator), the address that specifies the electronic location of an Internet resource such as a Web page.

Web Site - a collection of related Web pages, residing on the same server and interconnected by hyperlinks.