**Open source**

This describes a type of computer program where the source code has been made freely available to the general public and here there are no restrictions on how the software can be used, modified or redistributed.

**Content management systems (CMS)** enable users to create and manage sophisticated web

sites quickly, easily and without any technical knowledge.

**Mashups** are web applications that combine data from several sources in order to create

an entirely new service or application.

**Podcasting** involves distributing media files via the Internet in the same way as RSS

feeds.

RSS - Really Simple Syndication

RSS Feeds are an easy way to stay up to date with your favorite websites, such as blogs or online magazines.

**RSS (Really Simple Syndication)** is a specification for publishing documents that

contain regularly updated content, such as news stories. An item published in RSS format

is called a *feed* (or channel) and can be read using an up-to-date web browser or a program

called an RSS reader (sometimes also called a ‘feed reader’).

**Social networking web sites** allow members to create online profiles that can be linked

to those of other members. Profiles can contain various elements, including music, blog

entries, video clips, photographs and *blurbs*, pages with titles such as ‘About Me’, ‘Who I’d

Like To Meet’ and so on. Sites such as Facebook provide a variety of features intended to

encourage members to interact with one another, such as shared message boards.

A **blog (web log)** can be thought of as an online journal or diary. Blogs are often hosted

on a third-party web site, such as Blogger ([www.blogger.com](http://www.blogger.com)).

A **Wiki** is a software application that allows the creation of collaborative web sites. Users

can create, edit and delete pages on the site using any web browser. The content on the site is

usually organised in a structured manner with menus, hyperlinks and search tools allowing

users to find specific pages. Perhaps the best-known example of a Wiki is Wikipedia, a free

online encyclopedia that allows anyone to create or edit entries.

**Social bookmarking** allows Internet users to manage lists of bookmarks that can be

shared with other people.

**Internet applications (RIAs)**. RIAs are web applications that combine enhanced user

interfaces with the power and functionality of desktop programs. Typically, programs

run within the user’s browser but save and retrieve any data that are needed from a

server. As an example, Google Docs allows users to create and edit word processing

documents, presentations and spreadsheets.

The term **Web 2.0** describes a new generation of applications and services that allows

Internet users to communicate, share information and do business in new ways. The

**HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)**

HTML is the language used to create web pages and documents. The HTML code used to construct pages has codes or tags such as <TITLE> to indicate to the browser what is displayed.

A **digital ID** is an electronic version of a physical ID document, such as a passport or driving licence, stored on your phone.

A **site certificate** contains information regarding the identity of a particular

site on the Internet.

**Personal certificate**

A data file containing encrypted information relating to the user’s identity.

**Search engine**

Key words are entered to locate information stored on the Internet.

**Cache**

A temporary storage space is used to store copies of any pages that the user has viewed for rapid access if the user revisits a site.

**Pull technology**

Information sent out as a result of receiving a specific request, for example a page is delivered to a web browser in response to a specific request from the user.

**Push technology**

Information that is sent without a user specifically requesting it, for example a customised news service received by subscribing to a channel.

**Bookmarks**

All web browsers allow users to maintain a directory of WWW sites. The directory will enable users to add, edit, delete and organise addresses in the form of bookmarks.

**World Wide Web (WWW)**

Interlinked documents on the Internet made up of pages containing text, graphics and other elements.

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)**

WWW pages are mainly created by producing documents containing HTML commands that are special tags (or codes) to control how the WWW page will appear when displayed in a web browser.

**Web browser program**

Enables users to navigate through the information available and display any pages of interest.

**Hypertext**

A hypertext is a document containing highlighted words or phrases that represent links to other documents activated by clicking the mouse.

**Address book**

A way of grouping e-mail addresses in a similar way to a phone book.

**Signature file**

Information such as an address and phone number that can be automatically added to the end of an e-mail message.

**File attachment**

E-mail messages can be used to transmit data files to other users. Files can be attached to messages and transmitted in the usual way.

**Online**

When a user is connected to their Internet account, usually by a modem link, they are said to be online.

**Offline**

When a user is not connected to their Internet account, they are said to be offline.

**Spam**

Unwanted messages, such as advertisements, are received by most e-mail users. The act of sending out these messages is usually called spamming.

**Alias**

The process of sending e-mail messages to specific individuals or groups of users can be simplified by making use of an alias or nickname.