

**<a> tag** An HTML tag used to mark hyperlinks to external documents or to locations within the current document.

**absolute path** A folder path that specifies a file's precise location within the entire folder structure of a computer.

**anchor** An element marked with the <a> tag used to mark a specific location within the Web page.

**augmented linear structure** A linear structure in which each page also contains an additional link back to the opening page of a section.

**child folder** A subfolder of the current folder.

**client-side image map** An image map defined within the Web page and handled entirely by the Web browser running on a user's computer.

**descendent folder** A folder which descends from the current folder through a chain of subfolders.

**domain name** The part of the URL that defines the server name.

**e-mail harvester** Program that scans HTML code for e-mail addresses.

**extension** The top-level of a URL that indicates the general audience supported by the Web server.

**File Transfer Protocol (FTP)** A communication protocol used for transferring data to and from an FTP server.

**FTP client** A program that communicates with an FTP server to exchange data files.

**FTP server** A file server using the FTP protocol from which users can store and retrieve data files.

**FTP.** *See* File Transfer Protocol

**hierarchical structure** A structure in which the home page links to pages dedicated to specific topics and those pages, in turn, can be linked to even more specific topic.

**home page** A Web page that acts as a focal point for a Web site and is usually the first page that users see.

**hotspot** A zone within an image map linked to a specific document.

**HTTP.** *See* Hypertext Transfer Protocol

**Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)** A set of rules defining how information is passed between the Web browser and the Web server.

**image map** A set of hotspots associated with an image, with each hotspot linked to a different document.

**linear structure** A structure in which each page is linked with the pages that follow and precede it.

**metadata** Information within a Web page that contains information about the Web site itself.

**name attribute** A Web form control attribute that provides the name of the data field.

**nav element** The HTML element used to mark navigation lists.

**navigation list** A list containing links to the main topical areas of the Web site.

**parent folder** A folder which contains the current folder.

**pixel** A single dot on a screen or device.

**protocol** A set of rules defining how information is passed between two devices.

**relative path** A folder path that specifies a file's location in relation to the location of the current document.

**semantic link** A hyperlink in which the hypertext tag contains information about the

relationship between the link and its destination.

**server-side image map** An image map that relies on a program running on the Web server to create and administer the map.

**sibling folder** A folder which is a child folder of the parent folder, but different from the current folder.

**site index** A Web page containing an outline of the entire Web site and its contents.

**spam** Junk e-mail that advertises products or services not requested by the recipient.

**storyboard** A diagram of a Web site's structure, showing all the pages in the site and indicating how they are linked together.

**thumbnail image** A small figure used to represent larger image files.

**tooltip** Descriptive text that appears when a user positions the mouse pointer over a link.

**Uniform Resource Locator (URL)** An address that specifies the location and type of a resource on the Internet.

**URL.** *See* Uniform Resource Locator