**ICAWEB403A Transfer content to a website using commercial packages**

***Terms***

**FTP**: File Transfer Protocol

**HTTP**: Hypertext Transfer Protocol

**XML**: Extensible Markup Language

**URL**: Uniform Resource Locator

**CMS**: Content Management System

**Host**: A computer system that is accessed by a user working at a remote location. Typically, the term is used when there are two computer systems connected by modems and telephone lines. The system that contains the data is called the host, while the computer at which the user sits is called the remote terminal

**Firewall**: Hardware and/or software that separates a Local Area Network (LAN) into two or more parts for security purposes

**Login**: The account name used to gain access to a computer system, or the act of entering a computer system

**Password**: A string of characters that a user must enter to gain access to a resource that is password-protected.

**Virus**: Self-replicating, malicious code that attaches itself to an application program or other executable system component and leaves no obvious signs of its presence

**Download**: To copy a computer file (which can contain text, graphics, sound, even a whole application) from another computer to yours.

**ASCII File**: Stands for "American Standard Code for Information Interchange" and is pronounced "ask-ee") A system of representing text by numbers that enables various computers to display the text in a uniform way. In FTP, it is a method for transferring text only files.

**Bandwidth**: How much "stuff" that goes through a network connection, measured in bits per second. One text page is about 16,000 bits. A 28.8 modem can move about 15,000 bits each second.

**Binary File**: The number system used to produce computer data, where all information is represented by one of two digits, "1" or "0", known as "bits". In FTP, binary files are made up of something other than text, such as pictures, graphics or sounds.

**Get**: FTP talk for downloading -- getting from the remote computer, as opposed to "putting" -- uploading to the remote computer.

**Put**: FTP talk for uploading -- putting on the remote computer, as opposed to "getting" -- downloading from the remote computer.

**Remote**: Refers to the computer to which you connect for the purpose of downloading files.

**Local**: Refers to your computer, as opposed to "remote", which refers to the computer to which you connect for the purpose of downloading files.

**Upload**: To copy a file from your computer to another.

**Bit**: A bit is the smallest unit of computer data, represented by "1" or "0", whereas a byte (see below) is a combination of bits, usually 8, that represents a single character.

**Byte**: A bit (see above) is the smallest unit of computer data, represented by "1" or "0", whereas a byte is a combination of bits, usually 8, that represents a single character. Frequently seen variations of byte include kilobyte, or one thousand bytes, and megabyte, which is one million bytes or one thousand kilobytes.