**GROUP 2**

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*One of the barriers to truly enjoying the Internet is dealing with the plethora of acronyms, jargon, and technical terms: “I’m going to ftp that jpeg using SSL, and if their dynamic IP doesn’t work, they’ll just have to wait.” Hunh? Working in your teams – tell me what these things mean.*

*So here is a list of commonly used terms and their meanings:*

**ISP (Internet Service Provider):** An organization that connects people and companies to the World Wide Web. Some of them are Comcast, ATT, Verizon etc.

**TCP (Transmission Control Protocol):** One of the major protocols of the Internet Protocol suite that guarantees that the content to be delivered to the target application or process at different hosts in the network is delivered reliably, in the correct sequence, and with verifications for errors.

**IP (Internet Protocol):** The primary communication method forwards data packets across the networks’ confines. It enables two or more devices to communicate over the Internet through the identification of an exclusive address referred to as an IP address.

**Packets:** The most minor parts of data that are transmitted over a particular network with other accompanying data. They also indicate that small messages can be combined to form large messages, transmitted separately, and reassembled at the destination.

**DNS (Domain Name System):** A system that interconverts human-recognizable domain names as www. example. Com and numbers, IP addresses that are used in finding and addressing computer services and devices with the underpinning network protocols.

**TLD (Top-Level Domain):** A segment of the domain name which comes right after the last dot, for example, com, org, com, or.org etc. ca or. Uk.

**URL (Uniform Resource Locator):** The notation used to locate objects on the computer of networking referred to as the Internet. A URL typically consists of a protocol (like HTTP), a domain name, and a path to a specific resource (e. g., https: For instance, a URL for a page titled page1 in a website whose domain is www. example. Com would look like this: www. example. com /page1

**Router:** A device that connects two or more networks and decides where the packets transmitted on the network must go based on the IP address. It is what enables your home’s network to join the Internet.

**K or Kilobyte:** Lab for computer & web potentiality A unit of digital information equals 1024 bytes. You can couple it with other terms, such as storage space for image and document sizes, among others.

**USB (Universal Serial Bus):** A generalized physical and communication means through which peripheral devices can attach frequently to a computer or any other electronic device for supply of power and communication.

**SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol):** You are welcome to read more about the simple mail transfer protocol used to transfer e-mails between servers. The Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, or SMTP, is responsible for the delivery when sending an email.

**MIME-type (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions): A method of determining the nature of a file transmitted on the Internet, for instance,** text/HTML for HTML files or image/jpeg for JPEG images. It is utilized by e-mail and Web servers to inform clients how the file has to be processed.

**POP or POP3 (Post Office Protocol, version 3):** It is a set of rules generally employed by e-mail clients to download messages from a mail server. POP3 downloads the emails to your device and most of the time, deletes it from the server.

**FTP (File Transfer Protocol):** A standard network protocol by which files are transferred between a client and server through a network. File sharing is often used as a shortcut for uploading files to a website.

**HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol):** A way of transferring web pages from the Web server to the WWW client through the Internet. HTTP enables web browsers to request and display submitted web content through servers.

**HTML (HyperText Markup Language):** HTML is the standard language for creating and formatting web pages. HTML defines the layout of a webpage, and tags and elements are used to determine the layout of the webpage.

**JavaScript:** A tool to enhance web pages’ engagement features and include dynamically generated content. It executes on the user’s web browser and facilitates functionalities like animations, form validation, and much more involving interactive maps.

**SSL (Secure Sockets Layer):** A security technology creates a secure socket layer between a web server and a browser to prevent other people from accessing information transferred between the two in case it is in transit. It is used primarily to secure transactions, for example, when the browser's address bar is written “https”.

**CMS (Content Management System**): A computer program for designing and editing website content and maintenance. Some of the most used CMSs are WordPress, Drupal and Joomla.

**MVC (Model-View-Controller):** A design model often practiced in web programming. It divides an application into three interconnected components: the Model or data layer, the View or interface layer and the Controller or logic layer.

**MVP (Minimum Viable Product):** A product that contains only the necessary basic features sufficient to serve the early majority market segment and obtain critical feedback for subsequent product refinement. This allows the companies to launch their product ideas with little money down.