

# TELECOMMUNICATIONS • INTERNET VOCABULARY

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- 1) TELECOMMUNICATIONS –
  - a. The act of sending and receiving information electronically between two or more computers via modem and phone line/cable or local area networks (LAN).
  - b. The exchange of information can be within a building or around the globe.
- 2) VIDEO CONFERENCING -- Using a camera and phone lines or the Internet, video conferencing allows individuals at two or more sites to see and hear each other and to share and collaborate on graphical and text based data.

## E-MAIL

- 3) E-MAIL -- Sending and receiving messages through a computer network. This process requires a computer, modem or network connection, and an e-mail address. It is convenient because all messages are sent and received immediately over short or long distances.
- 4) ATTACHMENT or ATTACHED FILE -- a separate document that you may send with an e-mail message. It might be a document, such as a report that you need to send to a teacher, or it could be a photograph or another type of computer file.

## INTERNET

- 5) INTERNET -- A global network of thousands of other computer networks that offers e-mail and information retrieval services to millions of people.
- 6) MODEM -- A device that permits a computer to transmit and receive data over a telephone line.
- 7) UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR (URL) – full website address. Example: <http://www.wcpss.net>
- 8) USER NAME -- First part of an e-mail address. Example: jsmith is the user name of the following e-mail address. [jsmith@wcpss.net](mailto:jsmith@wcpss.net)
- 9) HOST -- The name given to a computer directly connected to the Internet. Host computers are associated with computer networks, online services, or bulletin board systems. The host name is often referred to as the “domain name.”

## USING THE INTERNET

- 10) BROWSER – Software used to view various kinds of Internet resources found on the World Wide Web. Examples:
  - a. Internet Explorer
  - b. Firefox

- 11) LINKS -- Connections that bridge one image, page, or word to another by clicking on a highlighted word or phrase.
- 12) COOKIES -- Small text files identify a user's personal preferences and settings and allows the web site's server to retrieve your information from its database.
- 13) SEARCH ENGINE -- Software that searches, gathers and identifies information from a database based on keywords, indices, titles and text. Examples:
  - a. Google
  - b. GoodSearch
  - c. Dogpile
- 14) SEARCH STRATEGIES -- 3 basic ways to begin a search.
  - a. Try to guess at the WEB site address (URL).
  - b. Use subject directories provided by some search engines. The selected resources are grouped by subject, categories, and subcategories that can be used for keyword searches or to browse the categories.
  - c. Use a search engine for large searches using unique keywords or combinations of keywords to narrow the search.
- 15) BOOLEAN OPERATORS – Connecting terms such as AND, OR, NOT that can often be used in keyword searches to refine search criteria.
- 16) WILDCARD -- A character that can be used to represent any other character or series of characters in a statement. For instance, the wildcard "\*" allows "S\*ND" to refer to both "SAND" and "SEND." This is useful in searches when you don't know the exact text you are looking for.

## MISC.

- 17) ONLINE RESEARCH -- Research that utilizes primary and secondary electronic resources such as CD-ROM, networked, and Internet encyclopedias, dictionaries, databases, video conferences, E-mail, etc.