

## Definitions

“The intersection between HTML and programming”

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<b>ASP</b>	<i>Active Server Page.</i> An HTML file that contains one or more scripts ( <i>i.e.</i> , small embedded programs, often written in a language called VBScript) that are processed by a Web server before the file is sent to a Web browser. ASPs are very similar to CGI scripts; however, only Microsoft Web servers (called “Microsoft Internet Information Servers”) support ASPs.
<b>CGI</b>	<i>Common Gateway Interface.</i> A standard for interfacing applications with Web servers. More specifically, a standard that defines how a Web server should pass information from a browser ( <i>e.g.</i> , a form submission) to an application on the server as well as how the Web server should send the application’s response back to the browser.
<b>CGI script</b>	A.k.a. “CGI program.” A.k.a. “a CGI.” An application on a Web server that uses the CGI standard to communicate with Web browsers. In contrast to HTML files, which are essentially static ( <i>i.e.</i> , unchanging) documents, CGI scripts produce dynamic output because, similar to server-side includes, they are executed by a Web server; it is the output ( <i>i.e.</i> , results) of their execution that is sent to Web browsers. Most Internet search engines utilize CGI scripts to produce dynamically pages of links relevant to a user’s query. CGI scripts can be written in C, C++, Perl, and other languages.
<b>cookie</b>	Data that is placed on a user’s hard drive by a Web server. A cookie usually stores information about a user. For instance, a cookie can store a user’s username and password for a site. Rather than prompt this user for his username and password every time he visits the site, the site will simply authenticate him with the information stored in a cookie. A cookie can also remember what goods a user has placed in an electronic shopping cart. All cookies store the address of the site which created them; for privacy’s sake, sites cannot examine cookies on a user’s hard drive that they, themselves, did not place there. Netscape stores sites’ cookies as separate lines in a text file called <code>COOKIES.TXT</code> , whereas Internet Explorer stores them as individual files in a folder called <code>COOKIES</code> .
<b>cryptography</b>	The encoding of information so that it can only be accessed by authorized individuals.
<b>digital certificate</b>	A digital certificate is an electronic “ID card” that establishes your credentials when doing business or other transactions on the Web. Issued by a certificate authority (CA), a digital certificate contains the holder’s name, a serial number, an expiration date, a copy of the holder’s public key (used for encrypting and decrypting messages and digital signatures), and the digital signature of the authority that issued the certificate so that a recipient can verify that the certificate is real. Digital certificates are often stored in registries ( <i>i.e.</i> , servers) so that authorized users can look up other

	users' public keys.
<b>Web log</b>	A text file on a Web server that contains records of every IP address and/or fully qualified domain name that has accessed pages on the server, of every page that has been accessed, and of the dates and times at which pages were accessed.