Lecture 4
Jargon
The Internet

blind carbon copy BCC. Used for sending messages to recipients such that the targeted recipients (TO and CC) are unaware of the BCC'd party's receipt of the email.

blog Short for "web log," blogs are generally thought of as frequently updated online journals.

carbon copy CC. A method of copying email messages to a third party.

CC See carbon copy.

chat Real-time-communication system for users on networked computers.

client A host or software running on a host that uses a remote service on another computer (a "server").

ccTLD Country Code TLD. Two-character abbreviation for countries' names used as TLDs.

domain A group of related computers that share some logical connection. Also the name of such a group (*e.g.*, `harvard.edu`).

email Electronic mail.

email address An address (often of the form `username@domain.tld` or `username@subdomain.domain.tld`) that identifies a user's email inbox on the Internet.

emoticon Short for "emotion icon" (aka a smiley :-).

GET HTTP command to retrieve webpages

HTTP Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. The language webservers and web browsers use to communicate.

IM Instant Messaging. A means by which to conduct a real-time, text-based conversation.

IMAP Internet Message Access Protocol. A language clients and servers use to exchange email from the latter to the former that allows subsequent changes on the client to be mirrored on the server.

instant message See IM.

internet A large network made up of a number of smaller networks.

Internet *The* global network of networks.

intranet A (typically private) network meant for use within a specific organization or group.

LAN Local Area Network. A relatively small network usually comprising geographically proximal computers.

listserv A type of mailing list program that allows users to self subscribe to communities of interest.

netiquette Internet etiquette.

network An interconnected system of computers.

P2P See peer-to-peer.

peer-to-peer A means of sharing and delivering files among hosts on a network

POP Post Office Protocol. A language clients and servers use to exchange email from the latter to the former that does not allow subsequent changes on the client to be mirrored on the server.

server A host that runs a service, such as email.

SFTP Secure File Transfer Protocol. A language used by clients and servers to exchange files via encryption.

SMTP Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. A language used by clients in servers to deliver email from the former to the latter.

snail mail Regular mail delivered by the United States Postal Service.

spam Unsolicited junk email.

SSH Secure Shell. A language used by clients and servers to allow a user on the former

to access and control an account on the latter.

subdomain   A domain-within-a-domain typically representing some logical subdivision of a larger entity. For example, `fas.harvard.edu` is a subdomain of `harvard.edu`.

surf   A term used synonymously with "browse" to indicate a casual perusal of content on the Internet.

TLD   Top-Level Domain. The "top" of the domain structure, hierarchically speaking. Semantically, the last portion of a domain name (*e.g.* `.edu, .com, .net, .org, .uk`).

URL   Uniform Resource Locator. A unique address for electronic resources (*e.g.*, webpages) available on the Internet, typically of the form `protocol://host.domain.tld/path`.

Usenet   A collection of newsgroups (*i.e.*, bulletin boards or message boards).

WAN   Wide Area Network. A relatively large network usually comprising multiple LANs.

weblog   See blog.

WLAN   Wireless Local Area Network. A relatively small network usually comprising geographically proximal computers connected wirelessly.

World Wide Web   A network of hosts on the Internet that serve content via the HTTP protocol.