GLOSSARY-H

A

Apache - an open source web server

B

Browser - a Web browser, often just called a "browser," is the program people use to access the World Wide Web. It interprets HTML code including text, images, hypertext links, Javascript, and Java applets. After rendering the HTML code, the browser displays a nicely formatted page. Some common browsers are Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Netscape Communicator.

C

Cookie - a piece of information from a web server, stored in user's computer by user's browser.

D

Database - an organized collection of information in which computer program can quickly select desired data. Relational databases are organized by fields, records, and tables. A field is a single piece of information; a record is one complete set of fields; and a table is a collection of records.

E

eBusiness - refers to business over the Internet. It is synonymously with e-commerce (electronic-commerce). The two major forms of e-commerce are Business-to-Consumer, in which companies provide goods and services mostly to consumers (B2C) and Business-to-Business, in which companies provide goods and services exclusively to other businesses (B2B).

H

Host - this is a computer that acts as a server for other computers on a network. It can be a Web server, an e-mail server, an FTP server, etc. For example, a Web host is what provides the content of Web pages to the computers that access it.

L

Localhost - refers to the local computer that a program is running on. For example, if you are running a Web browser on your computer, your computer is considered to be the "localhost". While this does not

need to be specified when using a single computer, the localhost does need to be defined when running programs from multiple computers. For example, a network administrator might use his local machine to start a Web server on one system and use a remote access program on another. These programs would run from computers other than the localhost.

In the example above, the two non-local computers must be defined by their IP addresses. The local machine is defined as "localhost", which gives it an IP address of 127.0.0.1. This is considered a "loopback" address because the information sent to it is routed back to the local machine. Localhost is often used in Web scripting languages like PHP and ASP when defining what server the code should run from or where a database is located.

Log in - is a combination of information that authenticates your identity. This could be a name and password or an ID number and security code. Many secure Web sites use login information to authenticate visitors before allowing them access to certain areas of the site.

Log out - coming out the network

O

Open Source Software - is when the programming code of the software is available to the users. That means that they may read it, make changes to it and build new versions of the software incorporating their changes.

P

Password - it is a code used to gain access (to login) to a locked system.

Q

Operating system – it is the master control program that runs the computer. It is the first program loaded when the computer is turned on, and its main part, called the kernel, resides in memory at all times.

Query - to interrogate a database (count, sum and list selected records).

S

Server - is a computer or a software package that handles requests for data, email, file transfers, and other network services from other computers.