

## Internetinių terminų žodynas

### The Most Important Internet Terms

(<http://ims.mii.lt/ims/%C5%BEodynai/en-lt/>)

#### 1. The Web vs. the Internet (Žiniatinklis - Internetas)

The Internet is a vast 'interconnection of computer networks' that spans the globe.

The World Wide Web, or 'Web' for short, is the most popular portion of the Internet. The Web is viewed through web browser software.

#### 2. http and https (http protokolas – http protokolas su saugumo sertifikatais)

http is a technical acronym that means 'hypertext transfer protocol', the language of web pages. When a web page has this prefix, then your links, text, and pictures should work in your web browser.

https is 'hypertext transfer protocol SECURED'. This means that the web page has a special layer of encryption added to hide your personal information and passwords. Whenever you log into your online bank or your web email account, you should see https at the front of the page address.

#### 3. Browser (naršyklė)

A browser is a free software package that lets you view web pages, graphics, and most online content. Browser software is specifically designed to convert HTML and XML into readable documents.

#### 4. HTML and XML (html kalba – xml kalba)

Hypertext Markup Language is the programmatic language that web pages are based on. HTML commands your web browser to display text and graphics in orderly fashion. HTML uses commands called 'HTML tags'.

XML is eXtensible Markup Language, a cousin to HTML. XML focuses on cataloging and databasing the text content of a web page.

#### 5. URL (universalusis adresas)

URL's, or 'uniform resource locators', are the web browser addresses of internet pages and files. A URL works together with IP addresses to help us name, locate, and bookmark specific pages and files for our web browsers.

## **6. IP Address (skaitinis kompiuterio adresas)**

Your computer's 'internet protocol' address is a four-part or eight-part electronic serial number. An IP address can look something like '202.3.104.55' or like '21DA:D3:0:2F3B:2AA:FF:FE28:9C5A', complete with dot or colon separators. Every computer, cell phone, and device that accesses the Internet is assigned at least one IP address for tracking purposes.

## **7. Email (elektroninis laiškas)**

Email (formerly spelled e-mail with a hyphen) is electronic mail. It is the sending and receiving of typewritten messages from one screen to another. Email is usually handled by a webmail service (e.g. Gmail or Yahoo! Mail), or an installed software package (e.g. Microsoft Outlook). Email has many cousins: text messaging, instant messaging, live chat, videomail (v-mail), Google Waving.

## **8. Blogs and Blogging (tinklaraštis)**

A blog ('web log') is a modern online writer's column. Amateur and professional writers publish their blogs on most every kind of topic: their hobby interest in paintball and tennis, their opinions on health care, their commentaries on celebrity gossip, photo blogs of favorite pictures, tech tips on using Microsoft Office. Absolutely anyone can start a blog, and some people actually make reasonable incomes by selling advertising on their blog pages.

## **9. Social Media and Social Bookmarking (socialinės medijos)**

Social media is the broad term for any online tool that enables users to interact with thousands of other users. Instant messaging and chatting are common forms of social media, as are blogs with comments, discussion forums, video-sharing and photo-sharing websites. Facebook.com and MySpace.com are very large social media sites, as are YouTube.com and Digg.com.

## **10. ISP (internet paslaugų tiekėjas)**

ISP is Internet Service Provider. That is the private company or government organization that plugs you into the vast Internet around the world. Your ISP will offer varying services for varying prices: web page access, email, hosting your own web page, hosting your own blog, and so on. ISP's will also offer various Internet connection speeds for a monthly fee. (e.g. ultra high speed Internet vs economy Internet).