

TECHNICAL IT TERMS - GLOSSARY

Account: subscription to a server (for example Internet - ISP - and E-mail) that allows access to the network and services made available to the user. Even a local network is managed through an account: the user, once recognized, can access network resources

Address: Address, generally speaking of addresses when talking about the Internet, for e-mail addresses, IP addresses, hardware addresses and URLs (site addresses).

ADSL: (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line). It is the technology that allows the transmission of data at high speed, using normal telephone lines.

Algorithm: in simple terms, is the set of instructions and calculations that lead to the resolution of an Alias problem names shorter and easier to remember, used instead of the originals.

Anchor: is a link, or rather, a hyperlink, or a word or phrase sensitive to the click of the mouse that refers to further information or, for example, to other Internet addresses.

And: logical operator. Corresponds to the "e" of union.

Antivirus: type of program that recognizes viruses and defends computers from attacks

ASCII: (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). Standard coding system used in computers. The code that represents a character. For example, the "A" character corresponds to the ASCII code 65.

AVI: (Audio Video Interface). A Microsoft format for video footage (.avi).

Back End: The part of the computer system that is not directly in contact with users.

Backbone: In a network it is the highest hierarchical level.

Background: It can be understood as the background of an image, desktop, etc., or as a program that "runs" while others are running

Backup: copy of documents, archives

Band: Generally, even if inappropriately, it indicates the amount of data that can travel through a physical medium.

Banner: graphic element, enclosed in a defined space, used on the Internet generally for advertising purposes

Binary, file: file that does not contain ASCII characters, examples of binary files are images, audio files or executable files.

Binary: Numbering system based on 2 states: 0 and 1.

Bit: It is the result of the contraction of the terms "Binary Digit", the smallest unit of information in a binary system.

Bitmap: Format for graphic images consisting of a series of bits that draw a "map" of the image itself.

Blind carbon copy: (Carbon Copy Blind). In an email it is a copy of a message received from all the people on the 'Bcc:' list. Recipients can not see the addresses of other recipients: hence the term "blind" (blind).

Blogger: Someone who writes regularly on a blog or on an online journal.

Bookmark: Link to a URL (Internet address), literally "bookmark", created by a user.

Boolean: Synonym of logical. The term comes from the name of the mathematician George Boole. Boolean values can be true or false.

BPS: (Bit Per Second). It is the unit of measurement of transmission speed.

Browser: Program that allows browsing web documents.

Bytes: A sequence of 8 bits (one digit or one character).

CamelCase: a way of writing links in which you capitalize the starting letters of each word but remove spaces.

Carbon Copy: (Carbon Copy) Copy of a message received from all the people in the "Cc:" list. Each recipient of the message sees the addresses of the other recipients in the list.

Chat room: is a forum to debate online.

Chat: area on internet, dedicated to dialogue between multiple users simultaneously and in real time

Client: In a distributed architecture, it is the computer or software that requires a service to another computer or software (Server, or, for example, a web browser).

Clip Art: is a collection of images (eg Microsoft Word clip art)

Cookie: It is a small text file, stored on the computer, where websites can record information.

Cryptography: system for sending data made illegible by means of a coding system (encryption system). To be read, the data must be decrypted.

Cyberbullying: Is the type of bullying that takes places over digital devices like computer, tablet, phones

Edit War: when two or more people edit wikies to impose their view over others.

Fashion Blogger: Someone whose blog is about fashion and trends.

Firewall: is an application or an entire computer (e.g., an Internet gateway) that controls access to the network and monitors the flow of network traffic. A firewall can screen and keep out unwanted network traffic and ward off outside intrusion into a private network or personal computer.

Flame wars: a series of flames sent between two or more communities on the internet.

Flame: provocative message sent to a user or community on the internet. Sometimes it can lead to “Flame wars”.

Haters: it is a noun that derives from the verb to hate. It is often used in Internet parlance to refer to those who express and spread hatred towards other individuals through social networks.

Influencer: individual with a more or less broad audience following a social network that has the ability to influence consumer behaviors because of his/her charisma and authority over certain issues or areas of interest.

Log in / on: to perform the actions that allow you to begin using a computer system.

Pishing: is the practice of trying to trick people into giving secret financial information by sending emails that look as if they come from a bank.

Protocol: A set of rules that the nodes in a computer network use to exchange data. Networks and systems cannot communicate unless they use the same protocol or make use of a gateway.

Pyramid scheme: it is an unsustainable business activity, which needs the exchange of money without selling any products or services. Pyramid schemes are *illegal*.

Remote Access: connection to a computer connected to the network to perform operations on documents or use shared software

Shoulder surfing: The act of stealing passwords or personal informations from people by looking over their shoulder

Social Engineering: it is the study of the individual behavior of different people, to understand important information.

Social Network: is a set of people who interact. The social relationships include friendship, interactions and communication.

Source code: set of instructions written in a programming language. Not yet a program (must be completed - see compiler)

Spam: is when one person or company sends an unwanted email to another person. The emails sent when someone is spamming is called spam.

Spyware: it is a software that is installed on a computing device without the end user's knowledge.

TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol):
The two main protocols in the Internet. TCP defines how applications can create channels of communication across a network. It also manages how a message is assembled into smaller packets before they are then transmitted over the Internet and reassembled in the right order at the destination address. IP defines how to address and route each packet to make sure it reaches the right destination.

Technical Blogger: Someone whose blog is about technology.

Time out: The set time period before a terminal system performs some action.(e.g. when a terminal is disconnected if the time-out period elapses before completing a task).

To Ban: a technical measure intended to restrict access to information or resources.

Trojan Horse: Program that contains a second program (virus) that attacks the system.

Web 2.0: The evolution of the Web by which human can interact with Internet sites and not just reading documents written by others.

Web: The Web (short for World Wide Web) is a hypertext-based global information system where all documents and resources are formatted using Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).

WI-FI: is a standard for WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network).

WLAN: Local Area Network where connections among nodes are made up wirelessly, that is by radio waves.