Defining Internet Concepts

Each of the following concepts is defined in one of the boxes below, but not in the same order (the first concept does not correspond to the first box, etc.). Take each concept and write it on top of the box in which its definition appears. Write it in place of the listed dots (……….)

Concepts:
1. Browser
2. Client-server
3. EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)
4. HTTP
5. Hyperlink
6. Hypertext
7. Internet
8. Packet
9. Packet-switching
10. Protocol
11. Router
12. TCP/IP
13. URL
14. World Wide Web
15. Downloading
16. Uploading

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A set of rules used by computers to communicate with each other across a network. A convention or standard that controls or enables the connection, communication, and data transfer between computing endpoints.

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Two of the most important protocols in The Internet Protocol Suite; the Transmission Control Protocol and the Internet Protocol, which were the first two networking protocols defined in this standard.

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A formatted block of data carried by a computer network, consisting of two kinds of data: control information and user data.

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A device that forwards data packets across computer networks.
- It performs the data "traffic directing" functions on the Internet.
- It is connected to two or more data lines from different networks.
- When a data packet comes in on one of the lines, it reads the address information in the packet to determine its ultimate destination.
- Then it directs the packet to the next network on its journey.

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The sending of data from a remote system such as a server to a typically smaller local system, when requested by those authorized to access it.

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A digital networking communications method that groups all transmitted data into suitably-sized blocks and uses routers to deliver data streams (sequences of packets) over a shared network via multiple paths.

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A global system of interconnected computer networks that use TCP/IP to serve billions of users worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks, of local to global scope, that are linked by a broad array of electronic, wireless and optical networking technologies.

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The sending of data from a local system to a typically larger remote system such as a server, with the intent that the remote system may share that data with those authorized users requesting it.

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A distributed application structure that partitions tasks or workloads between the providers and requesters of a resource communicating over a computer network.

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A system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet

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A networking protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. It is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

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An identification method that specifies where a requested resource is available and the mechanism for retrieving it.

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A reference, of any type, to a file/document that the reader can request. It points to a file on some server, and by clicking on it, the user can request that file.

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A software application for retrieving, presenting, and sending information resources on the World Wide Web.

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A block of text that references a file/document that the reader can request. It points to a file on some server, and by clicking on it, the user can request that file.

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The computer-to-computer exchange of strictly formatted messages that represent business documents (bills, purchase orders, receipt confirmation, etc.); the structured transmission of data between organizations by electronic means. It is used to transfer electronic documents or business data from one computer system to another computer system, i.e. from one trading partner to another trading partner without human intervention.