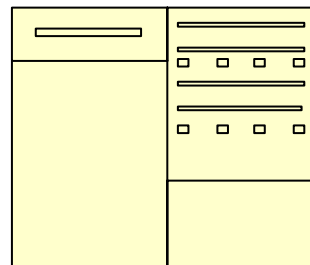


Glossário.



No glossário que segue, composto por definições e conceitos de termos usados principalmente na Internet, mantivemos, nos casos considerados necessários e convenientes, a redação e o idioma original das fontes pesquisadas.¹

ACCESS, ACESSAR. *Logar-se, fazer log on na Internet, onde você pode pesquisar, ver websites, recuperar dados, enviar e receber e-mail. Access é também um gerenciador de banco de dados da Microsoft.*

ACCOUNT, CONTA. *Quando você contrata os serviços de um provedor (Internet Service Provider, ISP), e paga uma mensalidade, você estabelece uma conta e recebe um nome de conta (ou um nome de usuário, username) bem como uma senha. Essa informação permite que você acesse a Internet e a sua conta de e-mail.*

ADDRESS, ENDEREÇO. *Uma série de letras, números e/ou símbolos através dos quais você se identifica e pelos quais a Internet identifica você ou seu computador.*

ALTAVISTA COMPANY. *A leading search engine among Web users, it indexes Web sites, newsgroups, and a variety of other postings using a hybrid search model. A quick read through its Advanced Search section provides easy tips on how to use keywords to narrow down your results.*

¹ Dicionários e glossários dos sites da SmallBizIT (www.searchsmallbizit.com), da NetLingo (www.netlingo.com/inframes.cfm), da Webopedia (www.webopedia.com), de Aisa Pereira (www.aisa.com.br/diciona.html) – acesso em setembro/04; “*Dicionário info EXAME*”, Ed. Abril, edição 223-A, sem data.

Known as "The Search Company," the Altavista Company also provides high-powered search software to intranet, e-commerce, and enterprise companies around the world. Fonte: Netlingo.

ANTI-SPAM. *Refere-se a qualquer software, hardware ou processo que é usado para combater a proliferação de spam ou evitar spam. Por exemplo, um Bayesian filter é um software anti-spam e o uso de opt-in e-mail é um processo anti-spam. Fonte: Webopedia.*

ANTI-VIRUS, ANTIVÍRUS. *É um utilitário (programa de computador) que previne, localiza e corrige os danos feitos por programas de vírus. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

ASSINATURA DIGITAL. *Ver Digital Signature.*

ATTACHMENT. *É o ato de anexar um ou mais arquivos a uma mensagem eletrônica. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

BACKBONE. *É a infra-estrutura formada pelas linhas de comunicação e o hardware de transmissão e de recepção para acesso à Internet mundial vendido aos provedores brasileiros pela Embratel, Global One, RNP e Intelig. Fonte: Aisa Pereira. The Internet high-speed data highway, it serves as a major access point to which other networks connect. Fonte: Netlingo.*

BACKUP. *É a cópia de arquivos num segundo dispositivo (um outro drive ou disquete) como medida de precaução no caso de haver algum problema com o dispositivo original onde os arquivos se encontram. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

BANDWIDTH. *É: a) a medida em Kb de dados transferidos num tráfego de um website; b) a capacidade de transporte da informação pelos fios, cabos e canais que nos conectam no cyberspace - há um limite para a quantidade de dados que qualquer tipo de fio/cabo/canal pode transportar num determinado momento, mesmo no caso de fibras óticas; c) a capacidade de armazenamento de um sistema. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

BANNER. *É um anúncio de propaganda colocado num website (banner em inglês quer dizer estandarte). Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

BIT. *A unidade básica de informação num sistema de numeração binário. Um byte é formado por 8 bits. For the most part, bits are used to describe transmission speeds, whereas bytes generally refer to storage capacity. It*

works like this: The electronic circuitry in computers detects the difference between two states (high current and low current) and represents these two states as one of two numbers, 1 or 0. These basic high/low, either/or, yes/no units of information are called bits. The word bit derives from the phrase "binary digit." Fonte: Netlingo.

BITMAP. *Uma imagem mapeada por pontos ou pixels, como aquelas que você vê na Internet, e que pode ter vários formatos de arquivo, como GIF, JPG, TIF, BMP, PCT, PCX, e DIB (Device Independent Bitmap).*

BOOLEAN OR BOOLEAN LOGIC, BOOLEANO. *Baseado na lógica booleana, ramo da álgebra desenvolvido no século XIX pelo Inglês George Boole (1815-1864). Um valor booleano equivale sempre a verdadeiro ou falso. Fonte: Info-Exame. A system of math that uses computational operators, such as AND, OR, NOT, and IF ... THEN to sort data. This system is named after George Boole, an English mathematician who introduced the logic in 1847. Online it is primarily used to search and retrieve information. For example, on the Web you will come across the chance to use Boolean logic when using a search engine. These operators, when used in conjunction with keywords, enable the search engine to retrieve highly specific results. For example, a search for "recipe AND chocolate AND chip AND cookies NOT walnuts" will produce recipes for chocolate chip cookies that do not contain walnuts. Fonte: Netlingo.*

BPS (BITS PER SECOND). *A measurement of data transmission speed over a communications medium. Not to be confused with baud. Fonte: Netlingo.*

BRIDGE. *É um equipamento que conecta duas redes locais (lans) ou dois segmentos de uma mesma LAN. Diferentemente dos roteadores ou routers, bridges são protocolo-independente, enviando pacotes sem a capacidade de otimizar rotas. Isso lhes dá velocidade, mas muito menos versatilidade. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

BROWSER. *Um programa usado para ver, fazer download e upload, navegar ou de outra maneira acessar documentos na Internet. Os mais conhecidos browsers da Web são o Internet Explorer e o Netscape Navigator. Browsers read pages that are "marked up" or coded (usually in HTML but not always). These pages reside on servers. The browsers*

interpret the code into what we see rendered as a Web page. As well-designed software programs, browsers contain a variety of tools, including bookmarks and the back button, that make "surfing the Net" more enjoyable. You will need a browser to get on the Web. Fonte: Netlingo.

BUS. *A term for the electrical pathways inside a **computer**, along which signals are sent from one part to another. For example, there is a data bus, an address bus, a control bus, and an expansion bus. There are also external busses, where you can attach **peripherals** or additional devices. These buses include parallel and **serial ports**, **PCI** slots, and **SCSI** ports. A **backbone** is a **network** bus that connects all computers into a single network. Fonte: Netlingo.*

BYTE. *Um byte é composto de oito bits contíguos, cada byte equivalendo a um caráter ou símbolo; é também a unidade de medida básica para o armazenamento em computador.*

CABLE MODEM. *Um **modem** ligado por cabo a uma rede para permitir acesso à Internet, usado em residências e em pequenas empresas. Ele recebe os dados da Internet pelo mesmo tipo de ligação usado na televisão a cabo.*

CD (COMPACT DISC). *An optical storage medium for music or data, it was developed primarily for audio use by Sony in 1982. Fonte: Netlingo.*

CD-ROM (COMPACT DISC - READ ONLY MEMORY). *An optical storage technology that stores and plays back data. "Read only" means the information on the disc may be capable of being displayed or used but not deleted. CD-ROMs are commonly used for encyclopedias, dictionaries, and software libraries, and they are also used for multimedia applications. One CD-ROM can hold around 650 megabytes, or the equivalent of 700 floppy disks. CD-ROMs have become a favorite medium for installing programs, since they cost only slightly more to manufacture than floppy disks and most major software applications would require at least five floppies. Most computers now have a CD-ROM drive. Don't sound hopelessly out of touch with technology-be sure to use the term "CD-ROM" to refer to the technology or the discs, but not to the hardware you play the discs on; that's a "CD-ROM drive." Fonte: Netlingo.*

CHAT OR CHATTING. *Uma forma de comunicação interativa **online**, em chat rooms de websites ou em canais IRC da Internet, que permite aos usuários conversar em tempo real com outras pessoas que também estejam online.*

CHIP, MICROCHIP. *The incredibly complex yet tiny modules that store computer memory or provide logic circuitry for microprocessors. Perhaps the best known chips are the Pentium microprocessors from Intel. The PowerPC microprocessor, developed by Apple, Motorola, and IBM, is used in Macintosh personal computers and some workstations. AMD and Cyrix also make popular microprocessor chips. There are quite a few manufacturers of memory chips. Many special-purpose chips, known as application-specific integrated circuits, are being made today for automobiles, home appliances, telephones, and other devices. A chip is manufactured from a silicon wafer (or, in some special cases, a sapphire wafer), which is cut to size and then etched with circuits and electronic devices. Chips are made out of semi conducting materials, and they alone can duplicate the function of several transistors and other electronic components. The achievement of chip manufacturing technology has spread the use of computer technology throughout society. A chip is also sometimes called an IC or integrated circuit. Fonte: Netlingo.*

CLIENT/SERVER, CLIENTE/SERVIDOR. *A relationship in which one computer program (the **client**) requests information from another computer program (the **server**), whereby the server responds in fulfilling the request. In terms of "client/server architecture," it is the design model for **applications** running on a **network**. The bulk of the **back end** processing, such as performing a physical search of a **database**, takes place on a **server**. The **front end** processing, which involves communicating with the **user**, is handled by smaller programs distributed to **client** workstations. In terms of a "client/server network," **LAN** resources are allocated so that computing power is distributed among the computers in the network, but some shared resources are centralized in a file server. With the advent of powerful individual **workstations**, most computers can act as both client and server in different situations; this is often described as "n-tier computing," where "n" refers to the multiple levels of clients and servers that exist. For security reasons, the client/server model requires user **authentication**. Fonte: Netlingo.*

CLOCK SPEED. *In a computer, clock speed refers to the number of pulses per second generated by an **oscillator** that sets the tempo for the **processor**. Clock speed is usually measured in MHz (megahertz, or millions of pulses per second) or GHz (gigahertz, or billions of pulses per second). Today's personal computers run at a clock speed in the hundreds of megahertz and some exceed one gigahertz. The clock speed is determined by a quartz-crystal circuit, similar to those used in radio communications equipment. Computer clock speed has been roughly doubling every year. The Intel 8088, common in computers around the year 1990, ran at 4.77 MHz. The 1 GHz mark was passed in the year 2000. Fonte: SmallBizIT.*

*Also called clock rate, the speed at which a **microprocessor** executes **instructions**. Every **computer** contains an internal clock that regulates the rate at which instructions are executed and synchronizes all the various computer components. The **CPU** requires a fixed number of **clock ticks** (or clock cycles) to execute each instruction. The faster the clock, the more instructions the CPU can execute per second. Clock speeds are expressed in megahertz (**MHz**) or gigahertz (**GHz**)... Like CPUs, **expansion buses** also have clock speeds. Ideally, the CPU clock speed and the **bus** clock speed should be the same so that neither component slows down the other. In practice, the bus clock speed is often slower than the CPU clock speed, which creates a bottleneck. This is why new local buses, such as **AGP**, have been developed. Fonte: Webopedia.*

COMÉRCIO ELETRÔNICO, E-COMMERCE. *É o comércio de produtos ou serviços através da Internet. The definition of e-commerce includes business activities that are business-to-business (B2B), business-to-consumer (B2C), extended enterprise computing (also known as "newly emerging value chains"), d-commerce, and m-commerce. Fonte: Netlingo.*

COMPUTADOR. *É um equipamento eletrônico capaz de ordenar, calcular, testar, pesquisar e editar informações de acordo com instruções estabelecidas e segundo uma representação binária, obedecendo a um conjunto de operações aritméticas e lógicas. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

COMPUTER, A COMPUTER SYSTEM. *Ver COMPUTADOR.*

CONFIGURATION, CONFIGURAÇÃO. *Combinação total de componentes de hardware que compõem um computador. Também: a*

general-purpose computer term that refers to the way your computer's operating system is set up. .. The configuration is also at work in the software settings that allow various hardware components of a computer system to communicate with one another. Fonte: Netlingo.

CONNECT, CONNECTION, CONEXÃO. *É a linha de comunicação entre o computador (ou qualquer de seus componentes) e a Internet.*

CONTA. *Ver ACCOUNT.*

COOKIES. *A funny name for a small piece of information about you (about your computer, actually). It is a small file that a Web server automatically sends to your PC when you browse certain Web sites. Cookies are stored as text files on your hard drive so servers can access them when you return to Web sites you've visited before. Cookies contain information that identifies each user, for example: login or username, passwords, shopping cart information, preferences, and so on. When a user revisits a Web site, his or her computer automatically "serves up" the cookie, which establishes the user's identity, thus eliminating the need for the customer to reenter the information. Fonte: Netlingo.*

CORREIO ELETRÔNICO, E-MAIL, WEBMAIL. *É o sistema de comunicação baseado no envio e no recebimento de mensagens eletrônicas via Internet. Indica tanto o ambiente da Internet onde você envia mensagens eletrônicas como a própria mensagem eletrônica em si. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

CPU, CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT. *Refere-se ao microprocessador: Pentium 4, PowerPC, Athlon 2200, etc. Fonte: Info-EXAME. The most powerful microprocessor chip in your computer is the CPU. For example, the Intel Pentium and the Motorola 68040 chips handle the central management functions of a high-powered PC or Mac, respectively. Sometimes, the term CPU is used to describe the whole box, including the chip, the motherboard, the expansion cards, the disk drives, the power supply, and so on. Both uses are widespread, but only the first is really accurate. Fonte: Netlingo.*

CRYPTOGRAPHY, CRYPTOGRAPHIC, CRIPTOGRAFIA. *Processo de embaralhamento de dados, para evitar que pessoas não-autorizadas leiam as informações. Fonte: Info-EXAME. The science of coding messages so*

they cannot be read by anyone other than the intended recipient. Cryptography is the mathematics of security, and it includes encryption, authentication, and integrity. It is used in almost all d-commerce situations (such as cell phones) and is invisible to the end-user. Fonte: Netlingo.

CYBERSPACE. *É espaço eletrônico e onde ocorrem as transações na Internet. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

DATABASE. *An organized collection of information, characterized by the use of data fields, it provides a foundation for procedures such as retrieving information, drawing conclusions, and making decisions. In other words, it is an electronic filing system. A database does not have to be digital; a collection of recipes written on index cards and stored in a filing box also counts as a database..... Fonte: Netlingo.*

DBMS (DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM). *Um programa que permite armazenar, modificar e extrair informação de um banco de dados.*

DESKTOP. *Um computador pessoal (personal computer - PC) ou uma estação de trabalho profissional “de mesa”.*

DHTML. *É a sigla para Dynamic Hipertext Markup Language. É um tipo de linguagem utilizada para construir as páginas da Web e os websites com recursos de acesso dinâmico. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

DIAL-UP. *The most basic type of Internet account. Users access the Internet by connecting with a computer and a modem to an ISP (Internet Service Provider).... Fonte: Netlingo. É nome do programa utilizado pelo Windows para fazer a conexão do internauta com o provedor de acesso à Internet. Fonte: Aisa Pereira. É o mesmo que linha discada ou linha comutada, a linha telefônica convencional. Fonte: Info-EXAME.*

DIGITAL SIGNATURE, ASSINATURA DIGITAL. *Like a written signature at the bottom of a page, this is a piece of code that can be attached to an e-mail message or an online transaction to prove that you are the person who sent the information. A digital signature is not to be confused with a sig file. It is an important component for e-commerce, since it provides authentication and an increased level of security. Fonte: Netlingo. Assinatura eletrônica que autentica a identidade do remetente ou*

assegura que o conteúdo da mensagem não foi alterado. Fonte: Info-Exame.

DISC. *A round, read-only optical storage medium made of nonmagnetic material. Read from and written to by laser, discs include **CDs** (Compact Discs), **CD-ROMs** (Compact Disc-Read-Only Memory), laserdiscs, **DVDs** (videodiscs), and the like. Fonte: Netlingo.*

DISCO RÍGIDO, HARD DISK. *Ver disk e hard drive.*

DISCUSSION GROUP, DISCUSSION FORUM. *A group of people who exchange messages about topics of common interest. Often associated with the newsgroups, discussion groups can take the form of discussion boards, online forums, and e-mail lists. Dubbed as "online encounters with your own kind," discussion groups vary widely in topic and format. Fonte: Netlingo.*

DISK. *The common name for a floppy disk, it refers to any type of portable disk (for example, a Zip Disk), as well as to the hard disk drive in your computer. It is rewritable, which means you can add data to it or replace the data that's on it. Fonte: Netlingo.*

DNS. *The Domain Name System (DNS) helps users to find their way around the Internet. Every computer on the Internet has a unique address -just like a telephone number- which is a rather complicated string of numbers. It is called its "IP address." But it is hard to remember everyone's IP address. The DNS makes it easier by allowing a familiar string of letters (the "domain name") to be used instead of the arcane IP address. So instead of typing 66.201.69.207, you can type www.netlingo.com.... Fonte: Netlingo. The domain name system (DNS) is the way that Internet **domain names** are located and translated into **Internet Protocol** addresses. A domain name is a meaningful and easy-to-remember "handle" for an Internet address. Fonte: SmallBizIT.*

DOMAIN NAME, DOMÍNIO. *The **address** or **URL** of a particular **Web site**, it is the **text** name corresponding to the numeric **IP address** of a computer on the Internet. For example: www.netlingo.com is the domain name for the numeric **IP address** "66.201.69.207." There is an organization called **internic** that registers domain names for a fee, to keep people from registering the same name. Fonte: Netlingo.*

DOWNLOAD. *Transferência de arquivo de um computador para outro, por exemplo, de um servidor para seu desktop. É o oposto de upload. Na internet, os downloads mais comuns são aqueles feitos através de HTTP, FTP ou anexando arquivos ao e-mail.*

DOWNTIME. *E é a quantidade de minutos e horas por mês nos quais o provedor fica fora do ar para manutenção técnica preventiva e corretiva. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

DRIVE. *Unidade de disquete, de disco rígido, de CD-ROM ou qualquer dispositivo de armazenamento.*

DRIVER. *Software criado para controlar periféricos, de impressoras a scanners e placas de vídeo. O driver é o programa que permite a comunicação entre o sistema e um dispositivo específico. Fonte: Info-EXAME.*

DSL (DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE). *A technology for bringing high-bandwidth information to homes and small businesses over ordinary copper telephone lines. xDSL refers to different variations of DSL, such as ADSL, HDSL, and RADSL. Assuming your home or small business is close enough to a telephone company central office that offers DSL service, you may be able to receive data at rates up to 6.1 megabits (millions of bits) per second (of a theoretical 8.448 megabits per second), enabling continuous transmission of motion video, audio, and even 3-D effects. More typically, individual connections will provide from 1.544 Mbps to 512 Kbps downstream and about 128 Kbps upstream. A DSL line can carry both data and voice signals and the data part of the line is continuously connected. DSL installations began in 1998 and will continue at a greatly increased pace through the next decade in a number of communities in the U.S. and elsewhere. Compaq, Intel, and Microsoft working with telephone companies have developed a standard and easier-to-install form of ADSL called G.lite that is accelerating deployment. DSL is expected to replace ISDN in many areas and to compete with the cable modem in bringing multimedia and 3-D to homes and small businesses. Fonte: SmallBizIT.*

E-COMMERCE. *Ver COMÉRCIO ELETRÔNICO.*

E-MAIL, EMAIL, ELECTRONIC MAIL. V. CORREIO ELETRÔNICO.

ENCRYPTION. *The process of protecting information as it moves from one computer to another. Passing through a complex mathematical process (an encryption algorithm), the information is encoded before it is sent and **decoded** with a secret **key** when it is received. Without this key, the information is undecipherable. Computers use a **binary number**, usually 40- to **128-bits** in length, as the key. The larger the key, the more difficult it is to break the encryption and decipher the message in transit. In other words, encryption is a way of making **data** unreadable to everyone except the receiver, and it is an increasingly common way of sending credit card numbers over the Internet when conducting **e-commerce** transactions.*

ENDEREÇO. *Ver **ADDRESS**.*

ENDEREÇO IP. *É o endereço de cada servidor conectado à Internet, de acordo com o Internet Protocol. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

ESCALABILIDADE. *Ver **SCALEABLE, SCALABILITY**.*

ESTAÇÃO DE TRABALHO. *Ver **WORKSTATION**.*

ETHERNET. *A widespread networking scheme most commonly known as "the hardware device that enables the **LAN** to work at the office." Ethernet was originally developed by **Xerox PARC** and further developed by **DEC** and **Intel**. There are now several speeds, including **10BASE-T**, with transmission speeds up to 10 Mbps, **Fast Ethernet** (or **100BASE-T**), with transmission speeds up to 100 Mbps, and **Gigabit Ethernet**, which offers the highest level of **backbone** support, at 1000 Mbps (that's 1 gigabit or 1 billion bits per second). Fonte: Netlingo.*

EXTRANET. *The connecting of two or more intranets...Fonte: Netlingo.*

FAQ (FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS). *A list of questions and answers related to a Web site, newsgroup, software, or any kind of product or service. Because these are "frequently asked" questions, most users can find the information they need on a FAQ So, before you send an e-mail to customer service, check the FAQ on the Web site. FAQs keep newsgroup discussions from being overrun by newbie questions. Fonte: Netlingo.*

FILE, ARQUIVO. *Uma coleção de dados ou de informação que é armazenada em um computador. Existem diferentes tipos de arquivo:*

arquivo de programas, arquivo de textos, arquivo de imagens, arquivo de vídeos, arquivo de sons, etc.

FILTROS. São formas de diminuir o escopo de consultas pela definição de áreas ou tipos de dados a serem incluídos ou excluídos. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

FIREWALL. A specially programmed computer system that "stands" between an organization's LAN and the Internet. It is a security measure used by many companies to prevent hackers and other unauthorized users from accessing internal networks....Fonte: Netlingo.

FREEWARE. Software livre disponível para **downloading**.na Internet, que pode ser usado e redistribuído sem nenhum custo para o usuário. O shareware, de outro lado, pode ser usado gratuitamente por certo lapso de tempo, após o qual é requerido pagamento para registro ou licença.

FRONT END. The portion of a program that interacts directly with the user. A front end can also be a separate **program** that acts as a user-friendly **interface** for a more difficult **environment**. For example, **HTML** is considered a front end for the **Internet**. Similarly, a **LAN** can distribute a front end to workstations so users can interact with a **back end** application on the file server. Fonte: Netlingo.

FTP. Ou File Transfer Protocol, significa protocolo de transferência de arquivos pela Internet. É o método padrão de enviar arquivos entre computadores pela Internet. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

GATEWAY. É a porta de entrada de cada rede individual ligada à Internet. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

GIF. Ou Graphic Interchange Format é um padrão gráfico que permite salvar imagens em tamanho reduzido. É um formato de arquivo de imagem comumente usado em páginas HTML. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

GIGABIT. Uma unidade de medida de transferência de dados, equivalente a aproximadamente 1 bilhão de bits.

GIGABYTE. Uma unidade de medida aproximadamente igual a 1 bilhão de bytes, usada para quantificar capacidade de memória ou de disco rígido.

GOOGLE, INC. *Founded in 1998 by Larry Page and Sergey Brin, two Stanford Ph.D. Candidates who developed a technologically advanced method for finding information on the Internet, its most famous product is a hybrid search engine that ranks the popularity of results that match your keyword search. It has an index of over three billion Web pages. Google focuses exclusively on delivering the best search experience on the Web, by providing a search site and by licensing its search technology to commercial sites. Fonte: Netlingo.*

GOPHER. *É um sistema anterior à World Wide Web (WWW), que organizava e mostrava arquivos dos servidores Internet em formato texto, hierarquicamente estruturado. Com a Web, os bancos de dados do Gopher tem sido transformados em Web sites, muito mais versáteis e fáceis de acessar. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

HACKER. *A computer enthusiast who enjoys learning everything about a computer system and, through clever programming, pushes the system to its highest possible level of performance. Often confused with crackers, these hobbyists are skilled programmers with the reputation of having a mischievous bent for breaking into secured systems... Fonte: Netlingo.*

HARD DISK, DISCO RÍGIDO. *Componente de hardware para arquivamento de dados que armazena todas as informações eletrônicas e programas no computador.*

HARD DISK DRIVE. *Ver Hard Disk.*

HARD DRIVE. *Ver Hard Disk.*

HARDWARE. *Componentes eletrônicos, teclados, periféricos e o equipamento de computador que integram um sistema de computação.*

HIPERLINKS. *São palavras ou ilustrações pré-estabelecidas como pontos de saltos. Quando clicadas, provocam a transferência para outro assunto ou página web. Hiperlinks são comumente chamados links. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

HIPERMÍDIA. *É a mídia que inclui gráficos, sons e vídeos. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

HIPERTEXTO. *É o texto em formato de cruzamentos. O hipertexto permite os saltos de um assunto para outro ou de uma página para a outra através de hiperlinks ou links. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

HOMEPAGE. *A primeira página ou front page de um website, servindo como ponto de início de navegação.*

HOSPEDAGEM. *É o ato de armazenar websites de clientes por parte de um provedor de acesso. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

HOST. *A computer that functions as the beginning and end point of data transfers. It is most commonly thought of as the place where your Web site resides. An Internet host has a unique Internet address (IP address) and a unique domain name or host name. A host can also refer to a Web hosting company. Fonte: Netlingo.*

HTML, HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE. *The lingua franca for publishing hypertext on the World Wide Web. HTML is a nonproprietary format based on SGML. It can be created and processed in a wide range of software programs, from simple plain text editors to WYSIWYG programs to sophisticated authoring tools. HTML is a mark-up language (versus a programming language) that uses tags to structure text into headings, paragraphs, lists, and links. ... Fonte: Netlingo.*

HTTP OR HTTP, HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL. *The standard Internet protocol for the exchange of information on the World Wide Web. Basically, it defines URLs by telling the server what to send to the client. ... Fonte: Netlingo.*

HUB. *É um ponto comum de conexão para equipamentos em rede. É normalmente usado para conectar os segmentos de uma LAN. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

HYPERLINK, LINK, A LINK. *O texto ou gráfico num website que pode ser clicado com o mouse para levar o usuário até outra página da Web ou até outra área da mesma página. Usualmente criado em HTML, pode também ser usado para carregar arquivo de multimídia, como vídeo ou som.*

Hz. *A unit of measurement for electrical vibration, one Hz is equal to one cycle per second. It replaces the earlier term "cycle per second (cps)."...*
Fonte: Netlingo.

INTEL CORPORATION. *The world's largest chip manufacturer, headquartered in Santa Clara, California, Intel Corporation leads the CPU market with powerful development and manufacturing teams, a savvy marketing division and a strong management team, including Andy Grove, Chairman, and Craig Barrett, CEO. Founded in 1968 to build semiconductor memory products, Intel introduced the world's first microprocessor, in 1971. Today, Intel supplies chips, boards, systems, software, networking and communications equipment, and services that comprise the "ingredients" of computer architecture and the Internet. Intel's mission is to be the preeminent building-block supplier to the worldwide Internet economy. Fonte: Netlingo.*

INTERNAUT, INTERNAUTA. *Playing on the space motif of cyberspace, this term refers to someone who is trained to traverse the **Internet**. Fonte: Netlingo.*

INTERNET. *The most important technological innovation of our generation, the Internet is actually a network of networks. Originally designed by the U.S. Department of Defense so that a communication signal could withstand nuclear war and serve military institutions worldwide, the Internet was first known as the ARPANET, the most robust communication technology. It is a system of linked computer networks, international in scope, that facilitates data transfer and communication services, such as remote login, file transfer (FTP), electronic mail (e-mail), newsgroups, and the World Wide Web. The Internet greatly extends the reach of each connected computer network. When you see "internet" written with a lowercase "i," it usually refers to a group of local area networks (lans) that have been connected by means of a common communications protocol. Many internets exist besides the Internet, including many TCP/IP-based networks that are not linked to the Internet (the Defense Data Network is a case in point). Fonte: Netlingo.*

INTERNET EXPLORER. *Um popular Web browser produzido pela Microsoft e que tem sido fornecido junto com o sistema operacional Windows.*

INTERNET SECURITY. *Information traveling on the Internet usually takes a circuitous route to its destination computer, through several intermediary computers. The actual route is not under your control. As your information travels, each intermediary computer presents the risk that someone will eavesdrop and make copies. An intermediary computer could even deceive you and exchange information with you by misrepresenting itself as your intended destination. These possibilities make the transfer of confidential information, such as passwords or credit card numbers, susceptible to abuse. This is where Internet security comes in, and why it is a concern for everyone who uses the Net. Fonte: Netlingo.*

INTRANET. *Uma rede privada de uma companhia ou organização para compartilhamento de aplicações somente para uso interno.*

IP, INTERNET PROTOCOL. *The set of technology standards and technical specifications that enable information to be routed from one network to another over the Internet. It is the way networks exchange data with each other. For example, IP is the delivery mechanism by which your e-mail gets sent... Fonte: Netlingo.*

IRC, INTERNET RELAY CHAT. *A live chat area of the Internet in which real-time conversations take place via IRC software, ASCII commands, and channels. Each channel begins with a # and is dedicated to a different area of interest. IRC is considered one of the technologies of the Internet, along with FTP, Telnet, Gopher, and the Web. Because IRC requires special software and knowledge of technical commands, and because of its text-only environment, many people prefer to chat in GUI-friendly chat rooms. Fonte: Netlingo.*

ISP (INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER). *Ver PROVIDOR.*

JPG OU JPEG. *É a sigla para Joint Photographic Experts Group. É um formato de arquivo de imagem comumente usado em páginas HTML. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

KB, KILOBYTE. *É uma medida de armazenamento em espaço em disco igual a 1.024 bytes. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

KBPS. É a sigla para KiloBits Per Second. É uma medida de velocidade de transmissão de dados. 1 kbps = 1.000 BPS (bits por segundo). Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

KILOBYTE, KB. Uma unidade de medida equivalente a 1024 bytes de memória de computador ou de capacidade de disco.

LAN, LOCAL AREA NETWORK, REDE LOCAL. A network that connects computers in a relatively small, predetermined area (such as a room, a building, or a set of buildings). Lans can be connected to each other over telephone lines and radio waves. Workstations and personal computers in an office are commonly connected in a LAN. This allows individual users to send or receive files and to share access to files and data. Each computer connected to a LAN is called a node. Fonte: Netlingo.

LAPTOP, NOTEBOOK COMPUTER. Um computador portátil menor que um desktop, que pesa menos e é mais fácil de carregar.

LINK. Ver **HYPERLINK**.

LINUX. Created by Linus Torvalds in 1991 and developed collaboratively over the Internet, Linux is a success story of open source software development. Technically, Linux is actually a kernel (one of the essential components of an operating system) and not an operating system itself; rather, it implements the Unix kernel. (The name Linux is derived from "Linus" plus "Unix.") Linux is typically used in combination with the GNU operating system. It was released as freeware for a variety of hardware platforms and became popular on the Internet as the power operating system of choice for many users (even though the operating system is actually GNU-Linux)...Fonte: Netlingo.

LISTA DE DISCUSSÃO. É um programa que reúne vários endereços de correio eletrônico de pessoas interessadas em um assunto específico. Este programa redistribui a todos os e-mails que tenham sido passados por qualquer um dos participantes da lista. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

LOG. É um arquivo criado por um servidor web que contém todas as informações de acessos à Internet considerando a atividade do servidor. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

LOGIN, LOG IN, LOG ON. *The act of connecting to or accessing a remote computer system, network, server, or Web site. To login, you must provide a username and a password. For example, if you call your ISP's tech support, they may ask if you're currently logged in to the server; if you are not, they may ask you to try and log on. Login is spelled as one word, whereas "log on" or "log off" is two words. Fonte: Netlingo.*

LOGOFF, LOG OUT. *To disconnect from a network, remote system, or Web site. Doing this usually means you will have to login again to regain access. Fonte: Netlingo.*

MACINTOSH, MAC. *Apple Computer revolutionized the personal computer business with the introduction of the Macintosh in early 1984. Macintosh not only refers to the model of the computer but also the operating system called the Mac OS. Known affectionately as "Macs" these computers were the first to feature a graphical user interface (GUI) that utilizes windows, icons, and a mouse, thereby making it easy for most anyone to use a computer....Like the Internet, the Mac literally transformed computing culture. Fonte: Netlingo.*

MAILBOX. *The directory where your host computer stores your e-mail messages. With some systems, you can elect to either keep saved messages on the server or on your local computer. Fonte: Netlingo.*

MAILING LIST. *A list of e-mail addresses that represent people who share a similar interest or who regularly correspond. You can subscribe to some mailing lists to receive regular updates or electronic newsletters, among other messages. ...Fonte: Netlingo.*

MB. *Significa megabyte. É uma medida de armazenamento em espaço em disco igual a 1.024 KB ou 1.048.576 bits. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

MBPS, MEGABITS PER SECOND. *Uma medida de bandwidth de um meio de telecomunicação (a informação total em dado tempo). A bandwidth é também medida em Kbps (kilobits ou milharess de bits por segundo) ou em Gbps (gigabits ou bilhões de bits por segundo).*

MEGABYTE, MB. *Um milhão de bytes ou mil Kbytes..*

MEGAHERTZ (MHZ). *A unit of measurement for electrical vibration, equal to one million cycles of electromagnetic currency per second. It is*

commonly used as a unit of measure for the clock speeds of computer **microprocessors** (for example, 100 MHz and 133 MHz). The speeds of **buses** and **interfaces** are also measured in MHz. Fonte: Netlingo.

MENU. Uma lista de itens para escolha.

MICREIRO. É aquele que passa muito tempo trabalhando ou brincando com o auxílio de um microcomputador. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

MICROCOMPUTADOR. É também chamado PC, sigla para personal computer (computador pessoal). Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

MICROSOFT CORPORATION. Aptly known as "the software giant," Microsoft's mission critical business is to have "a personal computer on every desk and in every home." It has practically succeeded in that regard, and in the process, has become a household name. Based in Redmond, Washington, Microsoft was founded in 1975 by two young men, Bill Gates and Paul Allen (one of whom was a college dropout). Now Bill Gates is one of the richest men in the world (as is Paul Allen), due to a number of initiatives. One of his most revolutionary ideas not only made technology a powerful tool for all of us but created a new industry that changed our world: namely, the operating system for the desktop computer. Fonte: Netlingo.

MOBILE. The ability to move around, it also refers to anything that can be moved around (or transported) and still functioning properly. It usually describes **handheld** devices, such as **PDA**s and **cell phones** (that is, mobile phones), but it can also refer to **laptops** or other **portable devices**. Fonte: Netlingo.

MODEM. A hardware device you connect to your computer and to a phone line. It enables the computer to talk to other computers through the phone system. Basically, modems do for computers what a telephone does for humans. Generally, there are three types of modem: external, PC card, and internal. Most computers now have internal modems so you can plug the telephone cord directly into the back of the computer. Fonte: Netlingo.

MONITOR. A unidade que serve como tela de vídeo do computador.

MOUSE. Um equipamento conectado ao computador usado para mover o cursor na tela de vídeo.

MS-DOS, MICROSOFT DISK OPERATING SYSTEM. *The standard operating system for IBM personal computers and IBM-compatible computers. Introduced in 1981, MS-DOS was originally developed by Microsoft for IBM. It is the world's most widely used operating system, primarily because there are millions of older computers still out there (and they can't run Windows very well, let alone all the other programs on today's personal computers). The most severe limitation is its 640K RAM barrier; Windows helped alleviate some of its problems but still "sits on top of DOS" and relies on it for many services. Newer operating systems, such as Windows NT, XP, and OS/2 Warp (and the Macintosh operating system), do not rely on DOS to the same extent or at all, although most can execute DOS-based programs. It is expected that DOS will eventually disappear.*
Fonte: Netlingo.

NAVEGAÇÃO, SURF OU SURFING. *É o processo de se mover de um website para outro seguindo links.* Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

NCP. *Significa Network Control Protocol, ou protocolo de controle de redes.* Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

NERD. *Significa micreiro bitolado e compulsivo.* Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

NETIQUETTE. *É a etiqueta da Internet.* Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

NETSCAPE. *An early Internet company co-founded by Dr. James Clark (of SGI) and Marc Andreessen (Mosaic), Netscape released its Web browser software in 1994, free of charge... The Netscape.com Web site itself is now a portal (where you can still download versions of their browser for free), and the company, still based in Mountain View, California, was acquired by America Online.* Fonte: Netlingo.

NETWORK, REDE. *The term actually has many different meanings depending on the person, company, or context in which it is being used. Basically, it is a collection of two or more **computers** and associated **devices** that are linked together with communications equipment. Once connected, each part of the network can share the software, hardware, and information contained in the other parts. The most common types of network are **LANs** (Local Area Networks, in which the computers share the same office space, room, or building) and **WANs** (Wide Area Networks, in which LANs are connected at different geographic locations by telephone lines or*

radio waves, as in **wireless** communications). Network connections are established by twisted-pair cable, **coaxial cable**, **fiber-optic cable**, connectors, or **nics** (network interface cards). **Network computing** depends on **protocols** that work with a variety of **operating systems** and network **hardware**. When you hear someone talking about "sharing network resources," they are referring either to **client/server** networks or **peer-to-peer networks**. Also, you may hear Internet companies refer to their "network of Web sites," a group of associated sites that's analogous to a television network or cable TV network. If you have a small business that uses a network for Internet **access** and file sharing, be sure to have a **firewall** installed, to protect yourself from unauthorized access. Fonte: Netlingo.

NEWSGROUPS. São grupos de notícias sobre assuntos diversos enviadas a internautas pré-cadastrados. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

NOTEBOOK. Laptop.

ONLINE. O estado de estar conectado à Internet, geralmente através de um ISP ou rede.

P2P, PEER-TO-PEER. ... In other words, P2P is the ability of two or more computers to communicate on a network without a file server. Fonte: Netlingo.

PAGE VIEW. É o número de hits exclusivamente para páginas HTML. É também chamado "page impression". Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

PÁGINA. É o conjunto de textos e ilustrações que são mostrados em uma mesma tela. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

PASSWORD. Ver **SENHA**.

PC. Personal computer.

PCMCIA, PERSONAL COMPUTER MEMORY CARD INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION. A group formed by several modem-card manufacturers in the late 1980's. Its purpose was to define a standard for making and marketing credit-card-sized expansion cards for laptop computers (and some desktops). PCMCIA used some principles of the Japanese Electronic Industry Development Association (JEIDA) in developing the standard...Fonte: Netlingo.

PERIPHERAL, PERIFÉRICO. Qualquer equipamento conectado a um computador ou a uma de suas partes, como monitores, impressoras, scanners, mouse, discos rígidos externos floppy drives, CD-ROM drives, altofalantes, teclados, etc.

PIRACY, PIRATARIA. The unauthorized copying of software. Most programs are licensed for use at just one computer or by only one user at any time. By buying software, you become a licensed user and are allowed to make copies of the program for backup purposes; but you are not the owner of the software, and it is against the law to give copies to friends or colleagues...Fonte: Netlingo.

PIXEL (abreviatura para PICTURE ELEMENT). A menor unidade de pintura de uma tela de computador.

POP. Significa Point of Presence. São os pontos de presença dos backbones Internet em cada cidade onde o backbone oferece serviço aos provedores de acesso. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

POP-UP. A new window that suddenly appears on your computer screen is referred to as a "pop-up window." You'll see one, for example, when you open a new program, when you switch from program to program (that's multitasking), and when you use a drop-down menu. Likewise, a Web browser may launch a second browser that pops-up in the form of a mini-window on your computer screen...Fonte: Netlingo.

PORTAL, WEB PORTAL. É uma página ou website que agrega vários links e serviços, servindo como porta de entrada ou ponto de partida para a navegação de internautas. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

PROGRAM. PROGRAMA, SOFTWARE. É basicamente uma lista de instruções escrita numa linguagem de programação que diz ao computador como executar certas funções e tarefas.

PROTOCOL. Ver **PROTOCOLO.**

PROTOCOLO, PROTOCOL. É um formato estabelecido para a transmissão de dados entre dois dispositivos de computadores (drives, impressoras e modems, por exemplo). Protocolos definem o tipo de consistência e checagem de erros, o método de compressão de dados, a forma como o dispositivo de envio indicará que a mensagem está terminada

e a forma como o dispositivo de recebimento indicará que recebeu a mensagem. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

PROVEDOR, PROVEDOR DE ACESSO, ISP. É aquele que provê acesso à Internet através de uma central de linhas telefônicas exclusivas ligadas a seus servidores de serviços Internet.

PROXY, PROXY SERVER. A technique used to **cache** information on a Web server. It acts as an **intermediary** between a Web client and a Web server. Basically, a proxy server holds the most commonly accessed and recently used **content** from the **World Wide Web** in order to provide quicker downloads for **users** and to increase server security. It is common for an **ISP** to use a proxy server, especially if it has a slow link to the Internet. Proxy servers are also constructs that allow direct Internet access from behind a **firewall**....Fonte: Netlingo.

RAM, RANDOM-ACCESS MEMORY. Hardware inside your computer that retains memory on a short-term basis and stores information while you work. RAM is one of the things that make your computer run faster. It comes in 32-bit, 64-bit, 128-bit, 256-bit, and higher, and you can add additional "blocks" of RAM, depending on your computer...Fonte: Netlingo.

REDE. Ver **NETWORK**.

REDE LOCAL. Ver **LAN**.

REFERRER. É a URL de uma página HTML que se refere a um website. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

ROM, READ-ONLY MEMORY. Built-in computer memory that can be read but not written to. ROM contains the programming that allows your computer to boot up each time you turn it on, and it contains essential system programs that neither you or the computer can erase.... Fonte: Netlingo.

ROTEADOR OU ROUTER. É um equipamento que conecta qualquer número de LANs e otimiza o roteamento das conexões Internet. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

SCALEABLE OR SCALABILITY, ESCALÁVEL, ESCALABILIDADE. Refers to the ability of hardware or software to adapt to increased demands while continuing to work accurately. It also describes how well a solution to

some problem will work when the size of the problem increases at a later time. For example, in the industry, developers are commonly concerned with building Web sites that are scaleable and with setting up an infrastructure that is able to grow. Scalability also refers to the economies of scale and scope the Internet provides; for example, once a company creates a "category killer" in a particular niche, it's possible to scale up and capture that market worldwide at little additional cost. Fonte: Netlingo.

SCANNER. *A **peripheral** device that digitizes artwork or photographs and stores the images as **files** that you can use with text in a word processing or page layout **program**. A scanner is how you get a **hard copy image** of something onto a computer **screen**. Fonte: Netlingo.*

SCREEN. *The area on a **monitor** or any other computer device (including **handhelds**, **pdas**, **laptops**, **cell phones**, **paggers**, etc.) That you look at, it is the area which displays text and graphical information (similar to a television screen). **Acronyms** and **smileys** are used to convey information and emotion as "screens" get smaller and smaller. You may hear someone say "he spends all of his time in front of that darn screen." Fonte: Netlingo.*

SEARCH, DO A SEARCH ou ONLINE SEARCH. *The process of locating information on the Internet, whether it is to be found on a Web site, a newsgroup, or in an archive. In order to do a search, users often begin at search engines, search directories, or portals. Fonte: Netlingo.*

SECURITY. *The protection of data so that unauthorized users cannot access it or copy it. Security can mean anything from a screen saver with a password to encrypted data that cannot be read without the proper decoding software. Fonte: Netlingo.*

SECURITY SOFTWARE. *Software installed on a computer system to protect it from unauthorized access. The most popular type is anti-virus software, for example, Norton antivirus. Network systems, on the other hand, require a more complex protection from crackers; a firewall is necessary to protect a company's internal system from the outside influence of the Internet. Fonte: Netlingo.*

SENHA, PASSWORD. *É uma palavra qualquer escolhida pelo usuário que, em conjunto com o login, serve para liberar o acesso do usuário à Internet ou a determinados websites.*

SERVER, SERVIDOR. A *host* computer on a **network**. It houses information and responds to requests for information (for example, it houses **Web sites** and executes their **links** to other Web sites). ...Fonte: Netlingo.

SERVIDOR. Ver **SERVER**.

SET. É a sigla para Secure Eletronic Transaction. É um padrão de segurança utilizado em websites de comércio eletrônico. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.

SHAREWARE. Software disponível na Internet para download gratuito, mas para uso por período determinado, viabilizando teste pelo usuário, antes do pagamento e registro da licença. O fabricante espera do usuário que continua a usar o programa após o período de teste que ele pague pela licença para, inclusive, receber suporte técnico, documentação e acesso a versões atualizadas.

SILICON VALLEY. The geographical area in northern California, where there is a large concentration of high-tech companies and venture capital (VC) firms. Often referred to as "the mecca of materialism," the Valley is south of San Francisco and specifically includes Palo Alto, Mountain View, Menlo Park, Los Altos, Sunnyvale, Cupertino, Fremont, Santa Clara, and San Jose. Fonte: Netlingo.

SITE, WEB SITE , INTERNET SITE, SEARCH SITE. A place on the Internet or World Wide Web. It refers to a body of information as a whole, for a particular domain name. A Web site is a place made up of Web pages. These pages can contain graphics, text, audio, video and other dynamic and static materials. The word "site" can also refer to an FTP site or archive site, which is a directory on a computer somewhere (server) which has been set up to allow users to access by logging in and retrieving or uploading files to it. An area on the World Wide Web that is comprised of text, graphics, audio, video, interactive forms, and other dynamic or static elements. The word "site" refers to that body of information as a whole located at a particular domain name. It also refers to an FTP site (or an archive site) in which a directory on a server allows access so users can login and download or upload files. Fonte: Netlingo.

SMTP, SIMPLE MAIL TRANSFER PROTOCOL. The standard TCP/IP protocol for transferring e-mail messages. To set up your e-mail account,

you must know your server's SMTP address (just ask your ISP). Fonte: Netlingo.

SOFTWARE. Ver **PROGRAM.**

SPAM. *Electronic junk mail or junk newsgroup postings. Some people define spam even more generally as any unsolicited **e-mail**. However, if a long-lost brother finds your **e-mail address** and sends you a message, this could hardly be called spam, even though it's unsolicited. Real spam is generally e-mail advertising for some product sent to a **mailing list** or **newsgroup**. In addition to wasting people's time with unwanted e-mail, spam also eats up a lot of network **bandwidth**... Fonte: Webopedia.*

SUPORTE. *É o serviço de apoio técnico disponibilizado pelo provedor ou fornecedor de produtos e serviços a seus clientes.*

SURF OR SURFING. Ver **NAVEGAÇÃO.**

SYSTEM. *A complete computer installation, including **peripherals**, disk drives, a monitor, a mouse, the **operating system**, a printer, and **software**. In a system, all of the devices are **configured** to work with each other. Fonte: Netlingo.*

TCP/IP, TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL, INTERNET PROTOCOL. *The set of protocols that make Telnet, FTP, e-mail, and other services possible among computers that don't belong to the same network. Fonte: Netlingo.*

TECHNOLOGY. *The application of science in industry or commerce, it considered by many to be "the great equalizer." Fonte: Netlingo.*

TERABYTE. *A unit of memory measurement equal to approximately one trillion bytes (actually 1,099,511,627,776 bytes). One terabyte is equal to 1,000 **gigabytes** or 1 million **petabyte**. Fonte: Netlingo.*

UNIX. *An operating system invented in 1969 at AT&T Bell Labs. Copyrighted by AT&T, it was made available to researchers and students in 1973 and used to develop the Internet's communication software protocols. It's an interactive time-sharing system invented by Ken Thompson after Bell Labs left the Multics project, originally so he could play games on his scavenged PDP-7. Dennis Ritchie, the inventor of the programming language "C," is considered a coauthor of the system. The turning point in*

Unix's history came when it was re-implemented almost entirely in C between 1972 and 1974, making it the first source-portable operating system. Unix subsequently underwent mutations and expansions at the hands of many different people, resulting in a uniquely flexible and developer-friendly environment. By 1991, Unix had become the most widely used multi-user, general-purpose operating system in the world. This kind of operating system is more popular for workstations, servers, and networks than for individual PCs. Fonte: Netlingo.

UPGRADE. *É melhorar as condições de desempenho de micro-computadores, velocidade de linhas telefônicas, etc. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

UPLOAD. *To copy a file from your **local computer** to a **server** or **host** system; the reverse process of **download**. Fonte: Netlingo.*

URL, UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR. *An acronym/term that describes the location and access method of a resource on the Internet; for example, the URL "http://www.netlingo.com" describes the type of access method being used (http-the protocol) and the server location that hosts the Web site (www.netlingo.com-the address). All Web sites have urls. One could say a URL is what a telephone number is to a telephone or what a street address is to a house...Fonte: Netlingo.*

USB, UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS. *An external bus that is beginning to replace parallel and serial ports. With a maximum transfer speed of 12 Mbps (megabits per second), USB is designed for low- to mid-speed peripheral devices (such as keyboards, mice, printers, joysticks, and modems) whereas more bandwidth-intensive devices (such as digital video cameras and storage devices) use the IEEE firewire standard... Fonte: Netlingo.*

USERNAME, USERID. *É o nome usado pelo usuário para acessar certos programas, websites, software ou redes. É usualmente a primeira parte de seu endereço de e-mail, antes do sinal @.*

VIRUS, VÍRUS. *A computer program that replicates on computer systems by incorporating itself into shared programs. Viruses range from harmless pranks that merely display an annoying message to programs that can destroy files or disable a computer altogether... Fonte: Netlingo.*

WAN, WIDE AREA NETWORK. *A network that uses high-speed, long-distance communications cables or satellites to connect computers over distances greater than those traversed by LANs (which range about two miles). The Internet itself is considered a WAN. Fonte: Netlingo. A wide area network (WAN) is a geographically dispersed telecommunications network. The term distinguishes a broader telecommunication structure from a local area network (LAN). A wide area network may be privately owned or rented, but the term usually connotes the inclusion of public (shared user) networks. An intermediate form of network in terms of geography is a metropolitan area network (MAN). Fonte: SmallBizIT.*

WEB. *World Wide Web.*

WEB PAGE. *There are many uses for this term, with subtle differences in meaning. The most technically correct usage is for a single HTML file that contains text and images, is part of a Web site, and has an individual file name assigned to it. When viewed by a Web browser, this file could actually be several screen dimensions long (appearing as more than "a page"). ... Fonte: Netlingo.*

WEB PORTAL. *Ver PORTAL.*

WEBMAIL. *Ver CORREIO ELETRÔNICO.*

WEBMASTER. *É o profissional responsável por um ou mais websites. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

WEBSITE. *É um conjunto de páginas ou lugar no ambiente Web da Internet que é ocupado com informações (texto, fotos, animações gráficas, sons e até vídeos) de uma empresa ou de uma pessoa. Fonte: Aisa Pereira.*

WINDOWS, MICROSOFT WINDOWS. *Windows is a personal computer operating system from Microsoft that, together with some commonly used business applications such as Microsoft Word and Excel, has become a de facto "standard" for individual users in most corporations as well as in most homes. The original 1985 version of Windows introduced to home and business PC users many of the graphical user interface (GUI) ideas that were developed at an experimental lab at Xerox and introduced commercially by Apple's Lisa and Macintosh computers. Some of the well-known versions of Windows have included: Windows 286; Windows 386;*

Windows 3.0 and 3.11; Windows 95; Windows 98; Windows NT; Windows 2000; Windows CE for use in small mobile computers; Windows Me; Windows XP. Fonte: SmallBizIT.

WIRELESS. *Communication that takes place via airwaves as opposed to cables or telephone lines. Specifically, wireless communication is enabled by packet radio, spread spectrum, cellular technology, satellites, and microwave towers, and it can be used for voice, data, video, and images. The convergence of wireless networks and computer networks has begun as Internet technology continues to develop and operate over a variety of networks. ... Fonte: Netlingo.*

WORKSTATION, ESTAÇÃO DE TRABALHO. *Um desktop que roda aplicações, conectado a uma rede local (LAN). Também: a high-performance personal computer (PC) optimized for professional applications, it is also known as a "high-end personal computer." A workstation is a "top of the line" system geared toward certain fields, such as architecture and technical drawing. These machines offer excellent screen resolution, fast and powerful **microprocessors**, and lots of memory; they typically **run on Unix**. Fonte: NetLingo.*

WORLD WIDE WEB. *Ver WWW.*

WORM. *(abreviatura para **WRITE ONCE, READ MANY**). Known primarily as a virus, it is a computer program that can replicate itself. First postulated by computer science researcher Fred Cohen in the 1970's, computer viruses are small programs that propagate by attaching copies of themselves to other programs. The most famous examples include the 1987 "Internet worm," which shut down hundreds of computers nationwide, and the July 2001 "Code Red worm." The word "worm" is sometimes erroneously used for a search engine program that locates and indexes information on the Web (that's a spider). Fonte: Netlingo.*

WWW, WORLD WIDE WEB. *É o ambiente multimídia da Internet, a reunião de texto, imagem, som, vídeo e movimento na Internet. Fonte: Aisa Pereira. "The Web," as it is more commonly called, can be described as a collection of graphical pages on the **Internet** that can be read and **interacted with by computer**. ... Fonte: Netlingo.*

XML, EXTENSIBLE MARKUP LANGUAGE. A programming language/specification developed by the W3C. XML is a pared-down version of SGML, designed especially for Web documents. It enables Web authors and Web developers to create their own customized tags to provide functionality not available with HTML....*Fonte: Netlingo.*

YAHOO! INC. It's been said that "Yahoo" stands for "Yet Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle," but then again, many things have been said about this company. Based on the Web site created by David Filo and Jerry Yang of the Department of Computer Science at Stanford University, Yahoo! Is one of the Web's most popular destinations and is considered the poster child of the first generation of the Internet. With a keen eye for the popular as well as the useful, Filo and Yang created a directory of Web resources that now performs literally millions of searches on the Web each day. Yahoo! Is a search directory edited by humans, giving users relevant results in a clear, consistent, categorical manner... *Fonte: Netlingo.*

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