

# Technology Glossary

## 5G

The fifth generation technology standard for cellular networks. It can support up to 10,000 devices per cell and have download rates up to 10 gigabits per second

## Add-on

An accessory piece of software designed to increase the capability of the software to which it is appended.

## Address Bar

In a web browser or windows explorer, it is a rectangle, usually towards the top of the window, that shows you the current location or address of your web page or file.

## Address Book

See [Contacts](#)

## Adobe Digital Editions (ADE)

Adobe proprietary format for eBooks.

## Alexa

Amazon's virtual assistant.

## Algorithm

A set-of rules to be followed in calculations or problem-solving operations. Algorithms are frequently used to manipulate data sets.

## Android

Googles mobile operating system, built on open source software.

## Anti-Virus

A program that protects you from malicious software. Most anti-virus programs have options for purchasing additional security measures such as firewalls, email scanning, etc.

## App

Short for [Application](#).

## Apple ID

This is the username and password that you create with Apple to link a specific device to your Apple account. If you have an iPad and an iPhone, you use the same Apple ID with both of those devices.

## Apple

Technology company that designs and develops hardware and software.

## Application

An application is a piece of software that lets your device do something, like play music or give directions. An application is the same thing is a program.

## ARPANET

Advanced Research Projects Agency NETWORK. The first true internet, it connected military installations, a handful of universities, and some third-party contractors together.

**Autocorrect**

Auto correct is when your phone automatically changes what you were typing to what *it thought* you wanted to type.

**Autoplay**

When you visit a website and music or video starts playing without asking.

**AVI**

Audio Video Interleave. A multimedia format for audio and video files.

**AZW / AZW3**

Amazon proprietary eBook format.

**Backbone**

Long-distance networks that carry data between data centers and consumers

**Backup**

A copy of computer data that is taken and stored somewhere else, to be used in the event of data loss.

**Bandwidth**

The amount of data that can be transmitted at one time. It is measured in bits per second

**BCC**

Blind carbon copy. Covertly send a copy of the message to a third party. The primary recipient cannot see the person was added.

**Biometric**

Unique physical characteristics that are be used for recognition. The most common types of biometric identifiers are fingerprints, voice, face, iris, and palm/finger veins.

**Blockchain**

Also Block Chain. A list of records (blocks) linked using cryptography. These records are a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data. Blockchains are generally used on a peer-to-peer network. Data in one block cannot be altered without changing all other blocks.

**Bluetooth**

A wireless technology that allows data to be shared over short distances using short-wave UHF radio signal. The name comes from Harald "Bluetooth" Gormsson, king of Denmark and Norway, who united the Scandinavians.

**Boolean**

A system of logical propositions. Common Boolean operators: AND, OR, NOT, “ “, ( ) . Based on the work of George Boole.

**Broadband**

A fast, reliable, always-on connection to the internet.

**Browser Add-on**

See [Browser Extension](#).

**Browser Extension**

A small software module that is used to customize a web browser.

**Browser Hijack**

Where a malicious piece of software modifies a web browser's settings without your permission.

**Browser**

Short for [Web Browser](#).

**Brute Force Attack**

Where a hacker tries many passwords for passphrases in an attempt to break into an account. The longer the password (or passphrase) the harder it is for someone to succeed with this type of attack.

**Byte**

A unit of digital information that consists of eight bits. A byte is the number of bits used to encode a single character of text.

**Cache**

Temporary storage space that allows your computer to quickly bring up information, such as previously viewed web pages.

**Cambridge Analytica**

A British political consulting firm that used misappropriated digital assets, data mining, and other processes to influence political elections around the world.

**Causation**

Relation that holds between two temporally simultaneous or successive events when the first event (the cause) brings about the other (the effect). **NOT** the same as [correlation](#).

**CC**

Carbon copy. Send a copy of the message to someone else. The primary recipient can see this person received the message.

**Cellular Data**

The connection a cell phone makes to a cell tower that allows you to do things like surf the internet, download emails, and send MMS messages.

**Cloud**

Storage that is physically somewhere other than where you are. Cloud storage is generally accessible from multiple devices, because those files are stored on a hard drive that belongs to a company that hosts the cloud service. Cloud storage is like a self-storage unit for your electronic files, except you can access your stuff from anywhere.

**Cloud Service**

A service provided by a third party or company that allows you to provide access to files and applications remotely.

**Codec**

A device or program that encodes/decodes a data stream, such as an audio file, for storage.

**Contacts / Contact List**

A collection of screen names and the various data associated with them, such as email addresses and telephone numbers.

**Cookie**

A piece of data that a website saves on your computer. Cookies were designed to save user information such as preferences or logins but can sometimes be read by third parties. Cookies are also used to collect browsing data long-term.

**Correlation**

A mutual relationship or connection between two or more things. See also [Causation](#).

**Cortana**

Microsoft's virtual assistant.

**CPU**

Central Processing Unit. The bit of a computer or electronic device that processes information.

**Cryptocurrency**

A digital asset that uses strong cryptography and is designed to work as a form of money. They used decentralized control, or a public financial database to keep track of who owns what.

**Cryptography**

Greek for "hidden writing", it is the study of secure communication—creating protocols to keep third parties from reading private messages.

**Data Breach**

The release of secure or private information. A data breach can be accidental or malicious, such as when an individual hacks into a system to steal information.

**Database**

An organized collection of information. Complicated databases link information between multiple tables allowing for analysis of the contained information. An address book is a basic database.

**Data Center**

Room(s) full of servers that store user data and host online apps and content.

**Denial of Service Attack (DOS)**

A cyber-attack where the malefactor seeks to make a network resource (such as a website) unavailable by flooding the target with requests or visits.

**Dial-up**

An early way to connect a home computer to the internet. A phone line was used to connect a personal computer to the Internet Service Provider.

**Directory**

A system that catalogs / organizes computer files.

**Displayport**

A high-quality audio-visual cable capable of transmitting HD and 4k.

**DMCA**

Digital Millennium Copyright Act. The 1998 United States copyright law that criminalizes production and dissemination of technology, devices, or services that circumvent measures to control access to copyrighted works (DRM).

**DNS**

Domain Name System. The phonebook of the Internet.

**DNS Hijacking**

Where a malefactor redirects visitors from a valid website to a different destination—often one that exists to steal data.

**Domain Name**

The string of text that identifies a place on the Web. A basic domain name is a word or abbreviation followed by a period followed by the domain extension: wvu.edu

**Domain**

The sometimes arbitrary grouping that designates what a website does or where it is based. The most common domains are .com .net .edu and .org. The domain is what you should check first when you want to verify the authenticity of a website.

**Download**

To move data and files from the internet or a server to your computer or mobile device.

**DRM**

Digital Rights Management. A format that protects electronic media from being illegally copied.

**DVD**

Digital Video Disc / Digital Versatile Disc. A digital optical disc data storage system.

**DSL**

Digital Subscriber Line. A fixed connection to the internet that runs through copper phone lines.

**DSLR**

Digital Single-Lens Reflex

**DVI**

Digital Video Interface. A video display interface that connects your computer to your monitor.

**eBook**

An electronic file formatted (for the most part) to be read on a small handheld device, or on a computer screen in an eReader program / app.

**eInk**

A brand of electronic paper (e-paper) display technology from the E Ink Corporation (1997)

**Email Header**

The portion of an email message that contains the routing information. The header can be used to help determine if a message is fraudulent.

**Email**

Email is an electronic letter sent from one email address to another email address. Email addresses always have an @ (at sign) in them. Sending an email on your phone requires the use of cellular data. Each email address is unique, and email addresses are often used as unique identifiers or login credentials by databases.

**Emoji**

Small images used to represent emotions, ideas, or expressions. 😊

**Emoticons**

Representations of facial expressions using keyboard characters. These are used to portray moods or feelings. For example, a smiling face could be :) or ☺

**Encryption**

The encoding of data so that only authorized persons or devices can read/view the information. The stronger the encryption, the more unlikely it is that a malfeasant could decode the intercepted data through a brute force attack.

**EPUB**

Electronic Publication. A digital book format that allows you to read your eBook on any electronic device. EPUB files are reflowable.

**eReader**

eBook reader that use black and white eInk screens that give a similar reading experience to physical books.

**Ethernet**

Wired networking technology that allows multiple computers to talk to one another via a protocol (set of rules). Ethernet is used when speed, stability, and security are needed.

**EULA**

End-User License Agreement. The legal contract between a software vendor and the user of that software. It specifies the rights and restrictions which apply to the use of the software.

**External Storage**

Devices that store data outside of a computer or other electronic device. They are often removable, such as USB thumb drives.

**Facebook**

An online media and networking company.

**Facial Recognition**

Technology capable of identifying or verifying a person from a digital image. Facial recognition can be used to unlock an electronic device.

**Fiber Optics**

A flexible glass or plastic fiber that can transmit light signals with very little loss of strength

**File Extension**

Also called a filename extension or file type, is the identifier suffix for a computer file name, and tells you the kind of program needed to open the file. By default, these extensions are hidden, but can still be used in search. If you change a file extension, that file will most often break.

**Firewall**

A security system that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic to prevent unauthorized access to a system.

**Fixed-layout**

Content remains locked in a specific place, when the document is enlarged you often have to scroll around to read the entire thing. A pdf is a fixed-layout document

**Folder**

See [Directory](#).

**Follow**

Choose to see another user's posts in their content feed.

**Force Stop**

A way to completely stop an app that is running in the background. An app that has been closed may still have bits active and collecting data.

**GB**

Gigabyte. A computer memory unit equal to 1000 megabytes. The prefix giga means  $10^9$ .

**GIF**

Graphics Interchange Format. An image format that is often used in logos and animated pictures.

**Google**

A technology company that specializes in services and products related to the internet.

**GPS**

Global Positioning System is a piece of hardware that allows a device to contact a satellite to determine the location of the device in latitude and longitude. On most devices, software makes these data points usable to the end user by placing them on a map.

**GUI**

Graphical User Interface (pronounced gooey). The windows, icons, menus, and pictures that allow you to interact with your computer using your mouse. Windows 10 and Mac OS (Big Sur) are operating system GUIs.

**Hard Drive**

A data storage devices that stores and retrieves digital data. In your computer, this is where all your programs are installed and files saved.

**Hardware**

The electronic components of a device; the bits you can touch. A cell phone, a keyboard, and a CPU are all hardware.

**HD**

High Definition. Generally a higher resolution and quality than standard definition video.

**HDMI**

High-Definition Multimedia Interface. Audio/video interface for transmitting uncompressed data. Cable that connects your computer to your monitor, or your DVD player to your TV.

**HDR**

High Dynamic Range. A photographic process where a camera takes multiple pictures at different exposures and combines them into a single image—this allows all areas of your image to be well-exposed, but can also look unreal if used too much.

**Heat Map**

A heat map is a visual representation of data that allows you to see phenomenon as clusters or over space.

**Home Screen**

The main screen of a computer or mobile device. Home screens are typically personalized by the user so that no two home screens will look alike.

**Hotspot**

A type of Wireless Access Point. A device that allows you access the internet from a public place. Hotspots are generally open and unsecured and you should assume any data you submit is visible to people with ill-intent.

**Hover text**

When you hold your cursor over a hyperlink, the document should display the URL for that link. This allows you to verify links.

**http**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol is how data is moved between a website and an end user.

**https**

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (Secure) is an encrypted form of http. This protects against interference or snooping by third parties.

**iCloud**

Apple's cloud service.

**Icon**

A graphic representation of a program, file or function.

**Information Security**

The protection of data and the mitigation of risks, generally on computer networks.

**Install**

A process that writes the code used to run the program (application) onto the hard drive of your device. Installing a piece of software embeds it into the device and allows it to work.

**Internet**

A system of inter-connected computer networks.

**iOS**

Apple's mobile operating system.

**iPad**

Apple's tablet computer, running iOS.

**iPhone**

Apple's cellular phone, running iOS.

**iPod**

Apple's music player. The iPod is general similar to an iPhone, only without cellular service.

**ISBN**

International Standard Book Number. A numeric commercial book identifier that is unique for every edition and variation of a book.

**ISP**

Internet Service Provider. Company you pay so you can have internet at home.

**iTunes**

Apple's music service.

**JPG / JPEG**

Joint Photographic Experts Group. A [lossy](#) compression format for digital images.



**Keylogger**

Keystroke logger (also keyboard capture). A piece of hardware or a software program that can record every key struck on the keyboard.

**LAN**

Local Area Network. A group of computers / devices that share a common communications line.

**Last Mile**

The service from your local provider to your home.

**Latency**

The time delay between the sending and receiving computer.

**Location Bar**

See [address bar](#).

**Location Services**

Information from GPS, wireless access points, cell towers, and Bluetooth devices that helps your phone know where you are.

**Lock Screen**

The opening screen or interface of an operating system. A lock screen keeps unauthorized users from accessing the data and information on a device.

**Lossless Compression**

A form of data encoding that maintains the original quality of the file but at the cost of having a large file size.

**Lossy Compression**

A form of data encoding used to reduce file size at the cost of data quality.

**LTE**

Long-Term Evolution, A technology for mobile wireless broadband communication.

**Malware**

Software is specifically designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to a computer system.

**Mbps**

Megabits Per Second. The speed of your internet service.

**Messenger**

An app that allows users to send text messages and images to other users in a system.

**Metadata**

A data set that give you information about other data. A card catalog contains metadata.

**Micro-SD**

Micro-Secure Digital Card. Smaller size [SD card](#), used in phones and lightweight devices. Comes with an adapter that allows for the transfer for files from a portable device to a computer.

**MMS**

Multimedia Messaging Service is a kind of text messaging that allows you to send text messages that contain pictures or audio, as well as messages longer than 160 characters or to multiple people.

**MOBI**

Mobipocket. The proprietary ebook format for the Amazon Kindle. MOBI files are reflowable.

**Mobile Carrier**

A wireless service provider that allows users to connect portable devices (such as phones) to the internet through a cellular service.

**Mobile Data**

Wireless internet access through a cellular data connection.

**Modem**

Modulator-demodulator. A device that converts data from a digital format to a format for analog transmission.

**MP3**

Moving Pictures Experts Group Layer-3. A coding format for digital audio.

**MP4 / MPEG4**

Moving Pictures Experts Group Layer-4. A coding format for digital multi-media, commonly video.

**MPEG**

Motion Picture Experts Group. A standard for encoding and compressing video.

**NDA**

Non-Disclosure Agreement. A legally binding contract where parties agree not to share sensitive or confidential information.

**Network**

A group of computers connected for the purpose of sharing resources. A network can be as small as two computers or as vast as the Internet.

**News Feed**

The main page of Facebook, where you see content posted by users you have chosen to follow. These content can be text or images.

**Notification**

A message displayed by an electronic device to provide an alert, reminder, or other communication.

**Online Chat**

Real time communication over the internet through (generally short) text messages.

**OS**

Operating System. The base upon which software and apps are added. An Apple device generally uses iOS (iPhones) or macOS (laptop computers). PCs typically used the Windows OS, but there are other operating systems, such as Linux that can be installed. Non-Apple cell phones frequently use some form of the Android OS. How your device looks and works is dependent upon the operating system installed.

**P2P**

[Peer-to-Peer](#)

**Passcode**

This is the secret code to get into a specific device. If you have an iPhone and an iPad, they can have different passcodes. You can sometimes use a fingerprint instead of a passcode to get into a device.

**Password Manager**

A program that stores electronic passwords.

**Password**

The secret code to access a restricted resources. Passwords are usually required to use a minimum of eight characters, and contain special characters, such as numbers or upper case letters.

**PayPal**

A method of online money transfer and payments.

**PDF**

Portable Document Format. Once an Adobe proprietary format, now one of the most common formats for sharing digital documents.

**Peer-to-Peer**

A distributed that shares tasks or work between devices of the same level.

**Phishing**

A fraudulent attempt to gain personal or sensitive information, by sending an email or creating a website that pretends to be from a real company or person, but is not.

**Phreaking**

An attack on the telephone system

**Play Store**

Goggle's app store, where users can download or purchase programs to run on their Android devices.

**PNG**

Portable Network Graphics. A [lossless](#) compression type for digital images.

**Podcast**

A digital audio file made available on the Internet for downloading to a computer or mobile device, typically available as a series, new installments of which can be received by subscribers automatically.

**Post**

A message, comment, image, or other item that is placed on the internet, generally on a website.

**Predictive Text**

An input technology that guesses what you want to type both from what you are currently typing and, if you have allowed the software to learn, from what you have typed in the past. Predictive text makes typing faster and easier if you have good software on the back end.

**Privacy**

The information that is shared between your device and the external resources to which it is connected, as well as how that information is used, and with whom that information is shared.

**Program**

A program is a piece of software that lets your device do something like send a text message or video chat. A program is the same thing as an application.

**Public Network**

An electronic connection where the traffic between devices is visible to anyone.

**Reflowable**

An ebook format that layout depending upon the output device. MOBI and EPUB are reflowable formats, which means the number of words on the page change, depending upon the page / text size.

**Repeater**

A device that extends the range of Wi-Fi signal.

**Reply All**

A response to an electronic message that is returned to ALL recipients of the original message.

**Reply**

A response to an electronic message.

**Ripping**

Extracting digital content from a container, such as a CD or DVD. Ripping a CD means that the music is copied without loss from the CD to your computer.

**ROT-13**

One of the most basic forms of encryption; a substitution encryption where characters are rotated 13 places.

**Router**

A networking device that forwards data between networks.

**RTFM**

Read The *Fantastic* Manual.

**Scraping**

Web scraping, web harvesting, web data extraction is extracting data from websites—gathering up information available on a public website.

**SD**

Standard Definition. The lowest quality rating for digital streaming.

**SD Card**

Secure Digital Card. Removable memory that is used in devices like cameras, because it can be easily switched out when full. Allows for easy transfer of files from device to computer without a cable.

**Search**

A computer command that allows you to find specific files on your computer that meet a designated category, such as file type, or date modified.

**Search Engine**

A software system designed to find information on the web. The results from a search engine can be webpages, files, or images. Generally, behind the scenes a program runs an algorithm that crawls through the web cataloging everything it sees. This catalog is then organized by a different program where pages are associated with various terms.

**Security**

Protecting electronic systems from theft or damage. This can be protection from physical theft, but often refers to electronic damage, where systems can be disrupted or data stolen.

**Server**

A device (or program) that allows you to access something not on the device you are physically touching. A mail server stores your email and drops it to your device upon request. A web server allows you to connect to the internet.

**Settings**

An app that allows you to customize your computer, device, or program.

**Siri**

Apple's personal assistant.

**Smart Device**

An electronic device that connects to other devices or the internet through a wireless protocol such as Bluetooth or Wi-Fi.

**Smart TV**

A television with a network port to allow you to watch streaming services (and other internet content) without having to use an additional device.

**SMS**

Short Messaging Service. A brief message that is sent from one phone number to another phone number. SMS does not use cellular data.

**Snooping**

Unauthorized listening in to data transmission.

**Snopes**

One of the first internet fact-checking resources, Snopes started as a site to debunk urban legends, but expanded into general fact-checking. (<https://www.snopes.com/>)

**Social Media**

Interactive computer technologies and websites that allow for the sharing of information. Facebook is the most famous social media site, and allows friends to connect automatically, but LinkedIn is another type of social networking site, that focuses on career and job networking.

**Software**

The programs that run on your computer or phone. Can also be called an application.

**Sort**

To organize information in a prescribed sequence, such as alphabetically, or oldest to newest.

**Spam**

Unsolicited electronic messages (especially advertising).

**Speed**

Download speed is how quickly you can pull down data from the internet. Upload is how quickly you can send data out to the Internet.

**Spoofing**

When a person or program pretends to be someone else, by falsifying data, to gain access to your account or data.

**Spyware**

A piece of malicious software that secretly installs itself to gather information about the user or device.

**SSD**

Solid State Drive. A storage device for your computer that saves data on chips instead of a mechanical platters.

**Status Bar**

A graphical element, usually at the top or bottom of a device's screen, that displays information about the state of the device. Some settings commonly found on the status bar are sound/volume, time, and battery life.

**Streaming Device**

An object, such as Roku stick or Fire stick, you purchase that plugs into your existing TV so you watch video through the device on your existing television.

**Streaming Service**

An online provider of entertainment (music, movies, etc.) that delivers the content via an Internet connection to the subscriber's computer

**Switch**

A device that connects to a router and provides multiple ports for wired connections.

**Sync**

See [synchronize](#).

**Synchronize**

When a file is synced, changes to that file are saved are pushed from one device to all other devices with access to that file, via a remote server.

**Tag / Tagging**

A keyword or term added to the metadata of a piece of information. In social media, when someone is tagged, they are alerted to a post made by another user.

**Taskbar**

A graphical user interface (GUI) that is typically along the bottom of your window, and usually shows you what programs are actively running as well as important information about the operating system.

**TB**

Terabyte. A measure of computer storage equal to 1000 gigabytes or trillion bytes. The prefix tera means  $10^{12}$ .

**TCP**

Transmission Control Protocol. The main protocol used on the internet that allows computers to send and receive data.

**TCP/IP**

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

**Terms of Service**

The rules you agree to abide by when you sign up use an online service.

**Text Message**

A brief message that is sent from one phone number to another phone number via a protocol called SMS. Text messages are generally limited to 160 characters, and messages with more characters than that will be broken down into multiple messages when sent. Text messages are asynchronous:

a message sent to someone whose phone is off is delivered when their phone is turned back on. Text messages generally do not require cellular data but do require a cellular connection.

### **Thumb Drive**

[USB Flash Drive](#)

### **Thunderbolt**

Interface reconfigured to be compatible with USB-C that carries data, video (PCIe and DisplayPort), sound, and power over a single cable.

### **TIFF / TIF**

Tag Image File Format. Lossless digital image format that was developed originally for scanners as an alternative to multiple proprietary formats.

### **Timeline**

A display of items in chronological order. Twitter has a timeline; Facebook has a news feed.

### **TL;DR**

Too Long, Didn't Read

### **TOS**

Terms of Service

### **Trojans**

A type of malicious computer virus that presents itself as a useful item, such as a document.

### **Two-Factor Authentication**

This is a way to make both your device and your account more secure. When you log into your Apple ID on a new iPad (or iPhone) for the first time OR you log into iCloud from a computer you have never used before, Apple wants you to verify that YOU are the person attempting to access your account.

### **TXT**

[Text message.](#)

### **Unfollow**

To stop seeing a user's posts in your timeline or news feed. On Facebook, you can unfollow someone by still remain friends with them.

### **Uninstall**

The removal of a software program or application from the operating system of a device. Although uninstall removes the visible aspects of a program, there are often bits and pieces of the program left behind.

### **Unique Identifier**

A piece of data that is unique to a record. Telephone numbers and email addresses are often used as unique identifiers, because no two individuals have the same ones. Unique identifiers allow data records to be linked across databases.

### **Upload**

To move files from your computer to a cloud service or network.

### **URL**

Uniform Resource Locator is the address of a space on the web. Every website has a unique address, and that address can often tell you something about the web page you are visiting.

**URL Bar**

See [address bar](#).

**USB**

Universal Serial Bus. This is the industry standard for cables that connect devices and their peripherals through a wire. This connection can be used for both communication and power. There are several types of USB connections: USB-A, USB-A 3.0, mini-USB, micro-USB, and the newest standard, USB-C.

**USB Flash Drive**

Also: USB thumb drive. A small USB data storage device that is removable, rewritable, and can be easily carried in a pocket.

**User Data**

Any type of data generated by people interacting with software programs. User data includes: Explicit Data, which is given by a user directly such as name, address, email, and phone number; Implicit Data, which is not provided by the user directly but gleaned through analysis of user interactions, such as pages visited, session duration, or type of device; and finally External Data which has been gathered from third parties with whom an organization has a relationship.

**Username**

Also called account name, login ID, user ID. The credentials you use to access an electronic resources, such as your computer or a website. Every account on a website or device must be unique to that service, so as to keep account information separate.

**VGA**

Video Graphics Array. A connector that takes video signal from a computer and takes it to the monitor (or projector).

**Virtual Personal Assistant**

A software program that performs tasks or services based upon verbal commands. Some of the most well-known services are Siri and Alexa.

**Viruses**

A piece of malicious software that inserts itself into another software program that it uses to replicate itself. Ransomware is a software virus.

**WAV**

Waveform Audio File Format. An audio file standard for uncompressed audio.

**Web**

Also called the World Wide Web, this is an information space on the Internet that is accessible from devices such as computers, cell phones, and tablets, using a URL as the address.

**Web Browser**

A software program that allows you to access sites on the Internet, or web.

**Web Cookie**

See Cookie.

**Website**

a location connected to the Internet that maintains one or more pages on the World Wide Web



**Wi-Fi**

Short for wireless (the “fi” is an arbitrary syllable added on)

**Widget**

A graphical element that displays information or provides quick access to certain parts of an app. Mobile devices frequently have a weather widget that is linked to your weather app, and which tells you the current temperature and forecast.

**Wireless Access Point**

A device that allows your device to access the internet. If a wireless access point (or router) does not have a password, it is unsecure, and you should assume that anyone can see what you are doing on your device.

**Wireless Router**

A piece of hardware that allows devices to connect to the internet without being plugged into the wall. Your wireless at home should be password protected, so that strangers cannot access all devices in your home using that wireless network.

**Wireless**

A technology that allows computers to connect to a network and/or the internet without using a physical connection. Wireless is available in an area when a wireless access point (also called a hotspot) has been created and made accessible to devices. Public wireless is less secure and caution should be used (ie, don't make purchases or send private emails over a wireless network). Private wireless networks (such as in your home) should be secured with a password.

**WWW**

World Wide Web. An information system on the Internet which allows documents to be connected to other documents by hypertext links, enabling the user to search for information by moving from one document to another.

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