

Web Terminology

Active Hyperlink	A hyperlink that is currently selected in a web browser. Some web browsers indicate the active hyperlink by changing its color.
Address	The location of an Internet resource. An email address may take the form of webmaster@lcc.edu. A web address looks something like http://www.lcc.edu.
Bookmark	A named location on a page that can be the target of a hyperlink. A bookmark can be applied to a set of characters or it can exist on a page separately from any text. Bookmarks allow authors to link to a specific section of a target page. Also called an anchor.
Browser	A program that runs on a client computer for viewing World Wide Web pages. Examples include Netscape, Microsoft's Internet Explorer, Mozilla FireFox and Mosaic.
Client	A program (like a web browser) that connects to and requests information from a server.
Crumb Trail	Part of the LCC template, the crumb trail, is located immediately underneath the header on the page. The crumb trail provides a "map" to your current location in the website, as well as hyperlinks to navigate back to higher level web pages within the site.
Domain	The Internet is divided into smaller sets known as domains, including .com (business), .gov (government), .edu (educational) and others.
Edit and Save	SharePoint Designer has many features that allow you to change the size, color, font and placement of text. You must familiarize yourself with the LCC Guidelines and Specifications document before beginning editing.
Email	Electronic mail.
File Extension	A "tag" at the end of a file name which associates it with a particular action or software program. For example .exe is a file extension that tell the computer the file is actually a program. The extension .exe stands for execute, .jpg and .gif are file extensions, which identify them as image files.
Frames	A method of constructing web pages that allows you to have more than one web page on your screen at the same time. Typically a frames site displays a top logo or title banner (page 1 on a frames site), navigation menu (page2) down the side or across the top, with the main or contents page (page 3) filling the rest of the screen.
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format is a common image format. Most images seen on web pages are GIF files.
HTML	An acronym that stands for Hypertext Markup Language. This is the programming language that web pages are written in. Files written in HTML have an extension of either .htm or .html.
Hyperlink	A connection between two anchors. Clicking on one anchor will take you to the linked anchor. Can be within the same web page or two totally different pages.
Home Page	The first page of a website. Also, refers to the website that automatically loads each time you launch your browser.
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol is a set of instructions for communication between a server and a World Wide Web client.
Index Page	Your web is organized as a basic Windows file structure. The "index.aspx" is always the first file accessed by the web when you enter your site in IE. All folders inside your web must have an index.aspx page. There may also be additional pages inside folders that contain additional information about a topic. These supplemental pages are linked to the index page for that folder. Your web identification form identifies the folder and file structure of your web.

Image Map	A photo or graphic that is programmed to contain hidden clickable areas that act as buttons, causing a viewer to jump to another place in a website.
Internet	The worldwide network of computers communicating via an agreed upon set of Internet protocol.
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group is a common image format. Most of the images you see embedded into web pages are GIFs, but sometimes, especially in art or photographic websites, you can click on the image to bring up a higher resolution (larger) JPEG version of the same image.
Link	Another name for a hyperlink.
Log In	SharePoint Designer is TUID based. To log in, you must have permissions from the web administrator. Once permissions are given you will have access to your folder so you may begin making edits to your web.
Navigation Bar	Part of the LCC template, the left navigation bar provides a standard location for placement of navigation elements that is consistent throughout the LCC website. Only the text and links on the navigation bar should be changed. The left navigation bar is commonly used for links to other related LCC websites, and a right navigation area is used to link within the current web.
Page Title	The page title is what will appear in the title bar of the window when someone views your page in their browser. To create a page title, right-click on your page that is open in FrontPage, and select Page Properties. When you create a web page using a LCC template, you must change the title of the page, otherwise the page will retain the page title from the template, such as "Template with LeftNav Include and Section Title."
Refresh/Reload	Used to force the web browser to check the web server for a more recent version of a web page.
Search Engines	Electronic "Yellow Pages" with search facilities. These websites allow you to enter search criteria and search on it. The search engine will then return a result with prioritized rankings based on the structure of the page and the nature of the search
Server	One half of the client-server protocol runs on a networked computer and responds to requests submitted by the client. Your World Wide Web browser is a client of a World Wide Web server.
SharePoint Designer	Web authoring software used to create and revise web pages. Lansing Community College uses Microsoft SharePoint Designer to administer the LCC Web. SharePoint has many advantages and features that allow us to build very rich content consistently over a wide range of programs and departments at LCC. If you are selected to update your division/department/program web, you must take SharePoint training prior to accessing the website.
Templates	A master copy of a document used to create clones.
Style Sheet	Style Sheets (also known as Cascading Style Sheets or CSS) are a mechanism for adding style (eg. fonts, colors, spacing, etc.) to web pages. LCC uses a central Style Sheet to give a common appearance to text, links, crumb trails and page headings on LCC web pages. One of the advantages of using Style Sheets is the ability to keep that style information in a more centralized location. Thus one can fix or change the style settings of a whole website by editing the central document alone - not being forced to edit the style settings of each web page.

URL	Uniform Resource Locator is the method by which Internet sites are addressed. An example of LCC's website would be http://www.lcc.edu
Web Page	A file written in HTML that allows information in various formats to be viewed on the Internet.
Website	A collection of web pages that contain similar content and share an Internet address. For example, all of the web pages on http://www.lcc.edu comprise the LCC website.
WWW	World Wide Web or simply Web. A subset of the Internet, which uses a combination of text, graphics, audio and video (multimedia) to provide information on most every subject imaginable.