

# Internet Terms

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<b>Anti-virus</b>	Software that protects a computer from malicious code.
<b>Attachment</b>	A data file sent from one computer to another along with an e-mail or an instant message.
<b>Buddy List</b>	Instant message addresses of favorite users. List enabled designated users to know when their “buddy” is online so that both can easily communicate.
<b>Bulletin Boards</b>	Message boards, public areas on the Internet where messages or comments can be posted for other board members to read and reply to.
<b>Chat Room</b>	A virtual room, or gathering place, for Internet users with shared interests to congregate and converse.
<b>Code</b>	Written instructions in a computing language.
<b>CAT</b>	Community Action Team—community leaders working raise Internet safety awareness.
<b>THM</b>	Town Hall Meeting—Meeting where Internet safety information is provided to the public by community leaders. The event goal is to create or support a CAT.
<b>Copyright</b>	The exclusive legal rights to reproduce, publish, and sell things produced by the person who owns the copyright.
<b>Grooming</b>	Process that online predators use to build false trust in order to meet them face to face.
<b>Cyberspace</b>	Virtual Internet community in which real people interact through electronic means.
<b>Download</b>	To copy information (data) from the Internet.
<b>File</b>	The specific location of data within a computer record.
<b>File Extensions</b>	The three or more letters at the end of a file name (eg: .exe, .jpg, and .doc) defining the file “type,” such as a text file, executable file, database file, or graphic file.
<b>Flame</b>	To send a mean or hurtful electronic message.
<b>FW</b>	Forward—informs the recipient a redirected message has been sent to them. The sender is not the author and, therefore, is suspicious.
<b>Firewall</b>	Set of related hardware and software programs designed specifically to protect a computer or computer network from unauthorized external use.
<b>Hacker</b>	A person who uses the Internet to break into a computer or computer network.
<b>Hacking</b>	Gaining illegal or unauthorized access to a computer file or network.
<b>Identifying Information</b>	Personal information that can be used by online predators to distinguish you from another person and possibly find you in real life (e.g.: name, gender, age, etc.).
<b>Identity Theft</b>	When someone uses your personal info (e.g.: Social Security #, credit card #) to steal your identity for illegal purposes. The fastest-growing crime in the U.S.
<b>i-Parent Board</b>	A group dedicated to raising Internet safety awareness among parents by leading the events and activities outlined in the <i>i-Parent Campaign Toolkit</i> .
<b>i-Parent Campaign</b>	The events and activities of the i-Parent Boards around the country raising Internet safety awareness among parents.
<b>i-Parent Program</b>	A one-hour informational meeting about Internet safety featuring an i-Parent Campaign PowerPoint® presentation designed to help families become safe online.

<b>IP</b>	Implementation Plan—Form used to inform i-SAFE of i-Parent Campaign activities.
<b>IM</b>	Instant Messaging—Real time Internet communication. A “private chat room.”
<b>Intellectual Property</b>	Materials protected by copyright laws including songs, movies, software and books.
<b>Internet Safety</b>	Being educated and empowered to take control of online experiences.
<b>ISP</b>	Internet Service Provider—Vendor that provides Internet access to its customers.
<b>Looping</b>	Website code that does not allow a visitor to exit. Feature of many adult Internet sites.
<b>Malicious code</b>	Intentionally destructive computer program (eg: viruses, worms, and Trojan horses).
<b>Mentor “Link” Mentors Club</b>	Adult in a school who helps i-SAFE Student Mentors organize events and activities. i-SAFE website where Mentors exchange ideas, chat with other Mentors and learn Internet safety information to provide to their schools and communities.
<b>Netiquette</b>	Blend of “network” and “etiquette” describing the informal code of Internet conduct.
<b>Parental Controls</b>	Special features or software packages that enable restricts access to Internet sites.
<b>Phishing</b>	Phishing attacks use “spoofed” e-mails and fraudulent websites designed to fool recipients into divulging personal financial data (see “Spoofs/Spoofing”).
<b>Piracy</b>	Theft to produce counterfeit copyrighted software and other material.
<b>Plagiarism</b>	Stealing someone else’s work and pretending it’s yours.
<b>Posting</b>	Placing a message or photo to an online message board or website.
<b>PPT/ppt</b>	PowerPoint presentation software—an electronic slideshow.
<b>PSAs</b>	Public Service Announcements—A TV or radio commercial that educates people on specific issues, such as the need to be safe online.
<b>PDP</b>	Professional Development Program—the national program required for educators and law enforcement to be certified by i-SAFE to teach students and train others to teach.
<b>Screen name</b>	Online name or nickname. An alias used in Cyberspace.
<b>SPAM</b>	Mass mailing or posting of messages. Also known as Internet junk mail.
<b>Spoofs/Spoofing</b>	Fake e-mail messages or web pages mimicking those of legitimate businesses in order to trick you into providing personal information (identity theft).
<b>Trojan Horse</b>	A malicious code that appears harmless yet launches a virus or worm.
<b>URL</b>	defined as Universal/Uniform Resource Locator, is another name for a Web address. The URL is located at the top of a web page and generally begins with http/www.
<b>Virus</b>	Executable code (computer program) that infects or attaches itself to other executable code (computer programs) in order to cause destructive computer events.
<b>Worm</b>	Self-propagating computer virus embedded in a file.
<b>YE</b>	Youth Empowerment—i-SAFE campaign in which students takes ownership of what they have learned by reaching out to others through peer-to-peer communication.