Blog: Blog is a website in which items are posted on a regular basis and displayed in reverse chronological order. The term blog is a shortened form of weblog. Authoring a blog, maintaining a blog or adding an article to an existing blog is called ‘blogging’. Individual articles on a blog are called ‘blog posts’, ‘posts’ or ‘entries’. A person who posts these entries is called a ‘blogger’. A blog comprises hypertext, images and links (to other web pages and to video, audio and other files). Blogs use a conversational style of documentation. Often blogs focus on a particular ‘area of interest’, such as political goings-on.

Broadband: Broadband refers to the ability of the user to view content across the internet that includes large files, such as video, audio and 3D. Broadband refers to an increased ability to do so. The term narrowband can refer to the inability to do so. A user's broadband capability is typically governed by the last mile issue, the connection between the ISP and the user.

Computer: A device that executes sophisticated arithmetic and logic operations at high speeds without human step-by-step guidance or interference. It solves problems by accepting data, which it manipulates according to a series of instructions stored in its memory.

EDUSAT: EDUSAT is the first Indian satellite built exclusively for serving the educational sector. It is mainly intended to meet the demand for an interactive satellite based distance education system for the country. EDUSAT is primarily meant for
providing connectivity to school, college and higher levels of education and also to non-formal education including developmental communication.

E-Mail (electronic mail): A system for sending messages between computes that are linked electronically over a network.

E-Mail address: An identifier that allows e-mail to be delivered to the correct computer or user.

FTP (File Transfer protocol): A protocol for transferring files on the Internet between all types of computers. Information is usually downloaded from an FTP server using an FTP client program or a Web browser.

Hardware: Refers to the physical equipment the mechanical, magnetic, electrical and electronic devices or components that makes up a computer.

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) : The formatting languages use to create Web pages. HTML is used for specifying how a page should look on screen. It can also embed hypertext links, images, and sounds and applies into a page.

HTTP(Hyper Text Transport Protocol): The protocol used to retrieve documents that are pointed to be hypertext links on Web pages. These documents could be located anywhere on the Internet.

Hyper linking : A hyperlink or simply a link is a reference in a hypertext document to another document or other resource. As such, it is similar to a citation in literature. Combined with a data network and suitable access protocol, a computer can be instructed to fetch the resource referenced. Hypertext is a user interface paradigm for displaying documents, which ‘branch or perform on request.’ The most famous implementation of hypertext is the World Wide Web.
Internet: The linkage of a large number of computers around the world ranging from personal computers to super computers-into one huge computers network. Every computer on the Internet uses the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) / Internet Protocol (IP) to communicate, providing a vast database of information for anyone that can connect to it.

Learning through Computers: Learning through computers and the Internet combines learning about them and learning with them. It involves learning the technological skills “just-in-time” or when the learner needs to learn them as he or she engages in a curriculum-related activity.

OCR: Optical Character Recognition automatic identification of graphics characters by means of light sensitive devices.

On line: Refers to any equipment or process that sends information directly to the computer for immediate processing and immediate results. Any capability available or work done directly on a computer. For example, online help or online cataloging. or Direct communication between a user and a computer which allows a request to be processed and the results displayed immediately on the terminal screen.

Program: The sequence of instructions designed to make the computer carry out a given task.

Receive only Terminal (ROT). It is one-way video/one-way audio, no interactivity. Any signal originated from the main hub can be received on the ROT.

Satellite Interactive Terminal (SIT): It is one-way video/two-way audio. This terminal can receive the broadcast signal transmitted from the main hub and can interact with any other similar SITs configured under main network. It can also receive signal
transmitted from the sub-hub. There is one National Beam on Ku-band with a capacity to support 6-8 national networks.

Search Engine: Software that searcher for specific information or files on the Internet, based on the criteria you give it. (Sometimes referred to as a search tool.)

Software: Refers to all the program, procedure, rules and peripheral data and information concerned with the operation of computer system.

Systems Analyst: Person trained in the analysis of business problems for solution with the aid of computing system. It is who is in charge of the design and flow of data, information and documents.

Web Page: A single page on Web site that usually can display text, graphics, sound video, animation, and interactive elements.

Website: A Web site is a related collection of World Wide Web (WWW) files that includes a beginning file called a home page. A company or an institution tells how to get to their Website by giving you the address of their home page. From the home page, you can get in to all the other pages on their site. For example, the Website for Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya has the home page address of http://www.dauniv.ac.in/