



Cookies, also called **HTTP/Web/Browser Cookies**, are simple pieces of data left by a visited website (and by the ads and widgets that website is running) and stored in a user's browser, often as a small text file with information about the user's behavior on the site. Each time a user loads the site, the browser sends the cookie back to the server to notify the website of the user's previous activity.

Data, digital information, e.g. a password or a file.

Data Flow, the way digital information moves in a given process.

Digital Privacy, appropriate and adequate protection of personal information shared on digital networks.

Domain Name / URL (Uniform Resource Locator), a network address, often made of memorable words, e.g. bklynlibrary.org. Each domain name is linked to an IP address.

Domain Name Server (DNS), the phone book of the internet. Domain Name Servers contain a directory of domain names and IP addresses that these names are associated with.

Email Host or Provider, an organization that operates email servers, e.g. Gmail (Google), Yahoo, Riseup.

Email Server, a server that handles and delivers email over a network such as the internet. Mail servers can receive emails from computers and deliver them to other mail servers.

HTTPS, also called **HTTP over TLS**, **HTTP over SSL** and **HTTP Secure**, encrypts data flows on a network. When you see this "S" in the browser's address bar, the information you send to and receive from the site is sent encrypted, so that a person watching the traffic on your network will not see the full content of what you are communicating.

Internet Browser, software that communicates and presents data on the internet, e.g. Safari, Firefox, Chrome, Internet Explorer.

Internet Modem, connects to an Internet Service Provider (ISP), often via coaxial cable or ethernet cable, transmitting and transforming digital and electrical signals.

Internet Protocol Address (IP), a unique address assigned to each device on a network that works like a return address on a piece of mail. If you send out a data request from a computer, the computer marks or identifies your request with your IP address, and the results will be delivered back to the device on that IP address. In a network, some devices may have static (constant) or dynamic IP addresses assigned to them. An IP address consists of a series of numbers, like 172.16.254.1 or 2001:db8:0:1234:0:567:8:1. Some of the segments of numbers indicate the network you are on, and some indicate the device you are on.

Internet Router, a device that connects networks. Routers connect networks to one another on the internet and have the critical job of keeping data flowing as efficiently as possible from one network to another.

Internet Service Provider (ISP), an organization or business that provides services for accessing the internet, e.g. Optimum, Verizon, Comcast.

Personal Data, information that can be used to identify an individual person, e.g. birthdate, name, social security number, address.

Phishing, email fraud method that attempts to gather personal and financial data from the recipients, e.g. a deceptive request for money in times of need that appears to be from someone you know, or a link to a fake financial website in a message.

Private Browsing, also called privacy mode or incognito mode, is a feature of some web browsers that often includes the ability to disable the retention of browser history, caching, and cookies.

Server Farm, a cluster of servers, ranging up to thousands of servers.

Spam, irrelevant or inappropriate messages sent to a large number of recipients.

Third Party Service, a service that is provided by an entity other than the users (i.e. staff, patron) and the service they are directly interacting with (i.e. the library), e.g. BiblioCommons.

Wireless Network or **WiFi**, a network that devices can join without being physically attached to its equipment.

Web Cache, temporary stored web documents such as HTML pages and images. Caching reduces bandwidth use and load time when a web page is visited.

Web Host, an organization that provides services for maintaining a website, including web servers. Some web hosts also provide domain name registration and email service.

Web Server, a computer technology that stores and makes data, such as web pages, available on the web.

Wireless Router, a device that connects computers on a local network (e.g., physical network set-up of the library) and links computers from the local network to the internet via an internet modem.