

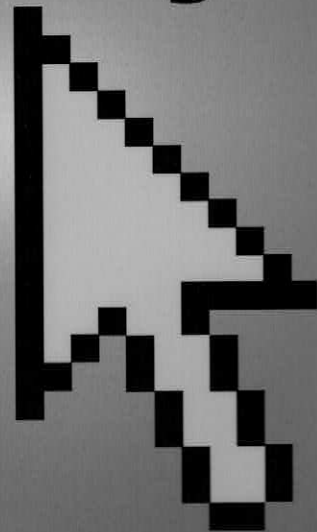
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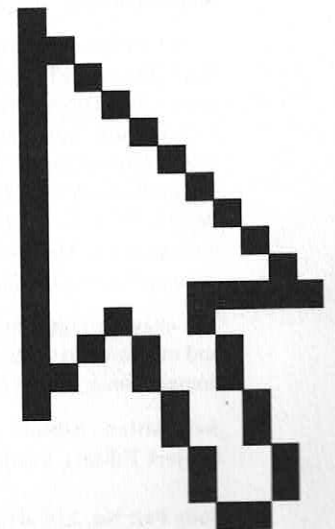
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WebPad *n.* A class of wireless Internet appliances offering full Internet and personal digital assistant (PDA) functions. A WebPad features a larger LCD screen than other handheld communications devices and resembles a tablet.

Web page *n.* A document on the World Wide Web. A Web page consists of an HTML file, with associated files for graphics and scripts, in a particular directory on a particular machine (and thus identifiable by a URL). Usually a Web page contains links to other Web pages. *See also* URL.

Web page embedding *n.* Embedding a digital streaming media player directly onto a Web page using HTML code. Rather than displaying a hyperlink to the media file, Web page embedding uses browser plug-ins to present the media player as a visual element in the layout of the Web page.

Web phone *n.* *See* Internet telephone.

Web Presence Provider *n.* A Web hosting and Internet service provider who manages the Web server hardware and software required to make a Web site available on the Internet. *Acronym:* WPP.

Web rage *n.* 1. Anger or frustration related to the use or operation of the Internet. 2. An intemperate, rude, or angry posting on the Internet; a flame. 3. The latest fad to gain popularity among Web users.

websafe palette *n.* *See* browser CLUT.

Web server *n.* *See* HTTP server.

Web server control *n.* An ASP.NET server control that belongs to the System.Web.UI.WebControls namespace. Web server controls are richer and more abstract than HTML server controls. A Web server control has an <asp:ControlName> prefix on an ASP.NET page. *See also* ASP.NET server control, HTML server control, namespace.

Web services *n.* A modular collection of Web protocol-based applications that can be mixed and matched to provide business functionality through an Internet connection. Web services can be used over the Internet or an intranet to create products, business processes, and B2B interactions. Web services use standard Internet protocols such as HTTP, XML, and SOAP to provide connectivity and interoperability between companies.

Web Services Description Language *n.* *See* WSDL.

Web site *n.* A group of related HTML documents and associated files, scripts, and databases that is served up by

an HTTP server on the World Wide Web. The HTML documents in a Web site generally cover one or more related topics and are interconnected through hyperlinks. Most Web sites have a home page as their starting point, which frequently functions as a table of contents for the site. Many large organizations, such as corporations, will have one or more HTTP servers dedicated to a single Web site. However, an HTTP server can also serve several small Web sites, such as those owned by individuals. Users need a Web browser and an Internet connection to access a Web site. *See also* home page, HTML, HTTP server (definition 1), Web browser.

Web Storage System *n.* The storage component of Exchange 2000 Server and SharePoint Portal servers, which integrates Web server, database, file system, and workgroup functionality. The Web Storage System lets you store and share many types of data in a single integrated system. *Acronym:* WSS.

Web switch *n.* A network device—a switch—designed to optimize Web traffic routing by using the information embedded in HTTP requests to route the requests to the most appropriate servers, no matter where they are located. Web switches are intended to address issues of speed, scalability, and performance for high-volume Web sites. *See also* switch.

Web terminal *n.* A system containing a central processing unit (CPU), RAM, a high-speed modem or other means of connecting to the Internet, and powerful video graphics, but no hard disk, intended to be used solely as a client to the World Wide Web rather than as a general-purpose computer. *Also called:* network computer.

Web-to-host *n.* A service that allows remote users to access programs and data on legacy or mainframe systems through a Web browser. Web-to-host packages typically include a combination of services such as emulation support, legacy access, centralized management, host services, and security options, with some degree of customization possible. *See also* legacy system, mainframe computer.

WebTV *n.* A system that provides consumers with the ability to access the Web as well as send and receive e-mail on a television by means of a set-top box equipped with a modem. Users must have an ISP (Internet service provider) and subscribe to the WebTV Network. Developed by WebTV Networks, WebTV was purchased by Microsoft in 1996.

webweaver *n.* *See* Webmaster.

webzine *n.* An electronic publication distributed through the World Wide Web, similar to a paper magazine. *See also* e-zine.

weighted code *n.* A data representation in which each bit position has a specific weight, which might or might not be included in the total, depending on whether the bit is set.

weighted fair queuing *n.* A scheduling algorithm that prioritizes traffic through a network device. Web traffic with high-bandwidth traffic is given priority over low-bandwidth traffic. *Compare* fair queuing.

welcome page *n.* *See* home page.

WELL *n.* Acronym for **World Wide Web**. A conferencing system based on the idea of a Web site that is accessible through the Internet. Because access points in many major cities, many computer professionals, and others who enjoy participating in online communities, the WELL, it has substantial popularity. Although a relatively small number of subscribers.

well-behaved *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or describing a program that performs properly, without extreme or erroneous input, and without a particular programming error.

well-formed *n.* An XML document that follows all the rules of syntax outlined in the XML specification. A well-formed XML document can be read by all Web browsers.

well-mannered *adj.* *See* well-behaved.

WEP *n.* Acronym for **Wired Equivalent Privacy**. A data encryption algorithm system based on the IEEE 802.11 standard, developed by the IEEE and Electronics Engineers Institute. It uses a wireless LANs from casual users to a shared secret key to encrypt data transmitted between wireless LAN devices.