

Terminology

B2B: Business-to-Business transactions conducted over IP based networks and over other computer-mediated networks.

XDSL: Digital Subscriber Line. DSL technologies are designed to increase bandwidth available over standard copper telephone wires. Includes IDSL, HDSL, SDSL, ADSL, RADSL, VDSL, DSL-Lite.

Digital products or services: Goods/services that can be ordered and delivered directly to a computer over the Internet, e.g. music, videos, games, computer software, online newspapers, consulting services, etc.

EDI (Electronic Data Interchange): Data interchange in structured form (EDIFACT) between businesses.

Specialised Internet market places: Web site where several enterprises are represented, which market a specific type of goods/services or aim at limited groups of customers.

Extranet: A secure extension of an Intranet that allows external users to access some parts of an organisation's Intranet

E-mail: Electronic transmission of messages, including text and attachments, from one computer to another located within or outside of the organisation. This includes electronic mail by Internet or other computer networks.

ISDN: Integrated Services Digital Network

Internet Relates to Internet Protocol based networks: www, Extranet over the Internet, EDI over the Internet, Internet-enabled mobile phones.

Internet (virtual) trade: A special application running on a web site, which creates an access for users browser (Microsoft Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator, Mozilla atc.).

Intranet An internal company communications network using Internet protocol allowing communications within an organisation

Computer networks: Any kind of network, which enables connected computers with necessary software and hardware a data transmission.

LAN: Local Area Network, which is in general provided, used and owned by the same body.

Mobile Internet services Internet services available via a wireless terminal (Mobile phone, Personal Digital Assistant, PC device or custom terminal) and using Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) or General Packet Radio Service (GPRS). WAP is a protocol that makes it possible to adapt Internet formats to the characteristics of GSM handsets. GPRS is a packet-switched technology that makes it possible to send/receive blocks of data from/to a mobile phone.

WWW (World Wide Web): Most important Internet service for obtaining information from information providing computers connected to the network. Used Client/Server architecture needs server with special software on the provider side and browser on the client side.