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Computer Desktop Encyclopedia

9TH EDITION
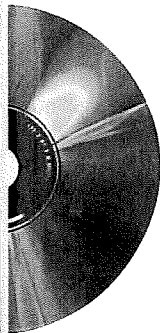
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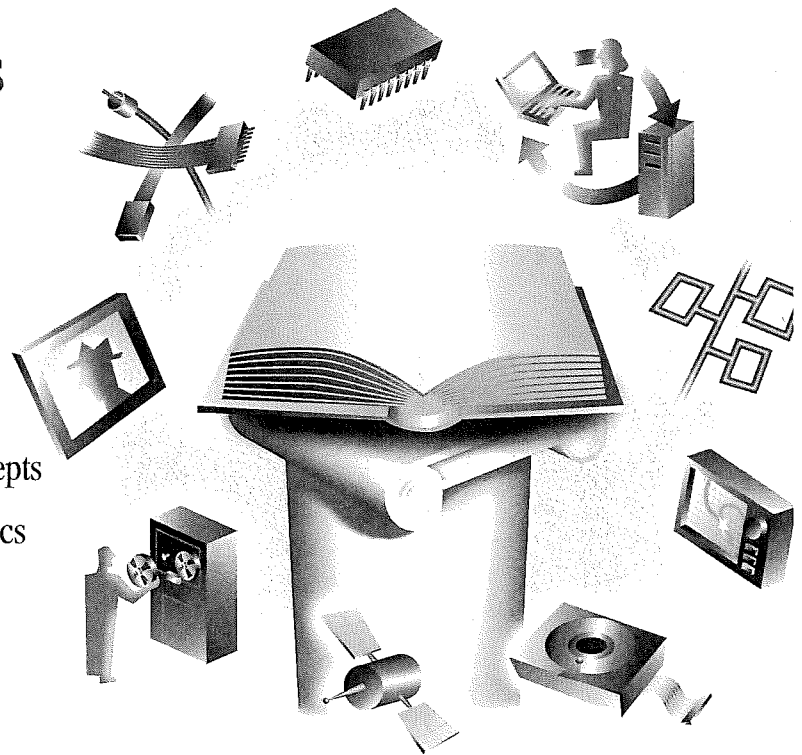
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disk capacity and moves data from one storage level to the next based on age, category and other criteria as specified by the network or system administrator. HSM often includes a system for routine backup as well.

When a file is moved off the hard disk, it is replaced with a small stub file that indicates where the original file is located.

HSP   (Hosting Service Provider) An organization that specializes in hosting Web sites. There are various levels of offerings from sharing a Web server with several other companies to having a dedicated Web server or to providing co-location services. See *co-location*.

HSRP   (Hot Standby Router Protocol) A protocol from Cisco for switching to a backup router in the event of failure.

HSSI   (High-Speed Serial Interface) A serial interface with transmission rates up to 52 Mbps. It is often used to connect one or more LAN routers and network devices to a T3 line, which provides 44.736 Mbps. A T3 multiplexor using HSSI can divide the T3 bandwidth into the appropriate speeds of the various devices.

HST   (1) An asymetrical modem protocol from U.S. Robotics that includes error control and compression, and transmits from 4,800 to 14,400 bps in one direction and from 300 to 400 bps in the other. HST was the first reliable, high-speed modem protocol before the V.32bis and V.42 standards became widely used.

(2) (Hubble Space Telescope) Launched in April 1990, it views star material some 10 to 12 billion light years from earth.

HSV   (Hue Saturation Value) A color model similar to HSB. See *HSB*.

HTM file   An alternate file extension for HTML files. HTML files originated with UNIX, where Web pages are commonly identified with an .HTML extension. The .HTM is an alternate in the Windows world, because three-byte extensions (.EXE, .DOC, etc.) are so commonly used.

HTML   (HyperText Markup Language) The document format used on the World Wide Web. Web pages are built with HTML tags (codes) embedded in the text. HTML defines the page layout, fonts and graphic elements, as well as the hypertext links to other documents on the Web. Each link contains the URL, or address, of a Web page residing on the same server or any server worldwide, hence "World Wide" Web.

HTML 2.0 was defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) with a basic set of features, including interactive forms capability. Subsequent versions added more features, such as blinking text, custom backgrounds and tables of contents. However, each new version requires agreement on the tags used, and browsers must be modified to implement those tags.

HTML is not a programming language like Java or JavaScript (if this, do that), rather it could be considered a "presentation language." HTML is derived from SGML, the Standard Generalized Markup Language, which is widely used to publish documents. HTML is an SGML document with a fixed set of tags that, although change with each new revision, are not flexible.

A subset of SGML, known as XML, allows the developer of the page to define the tags, and HTML 4.0 and XML 1.0 have been combined into a single format called "XHTML," which is expected to become the standard format for Web pages. XHTML also enables Web pages to be developed with different sets of data so that handheld devices, with limited screen sizes, can download abbreviated pages. See *HTML tag*, *CGI script*, *VRML* and *XML*.

HTML bug   See *Web bug*.

HTML editor   A low-level Web site authoring tool that is essentially a text editor, specialized for writing HTML code. It assists the HTML author by cataloging all HTML tags and common structures in menus, and by being able to catch certain syntax errors. It often displays tags and contents in colors so they pop out for easy reference. See *Web authoring software*.
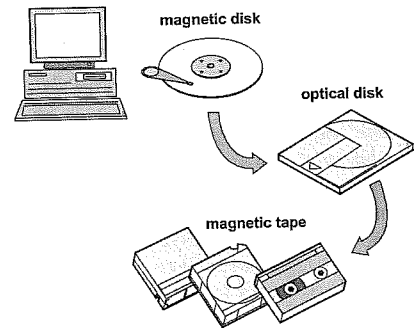
Data Migration
A data migration path in an HSM system might be from high-speed hard disk to slower speed optical disk to offline tape. In time, optical disks will almost surely replace magnetic media, but there will still be a need to take data off premises for protection against fire and accidents.
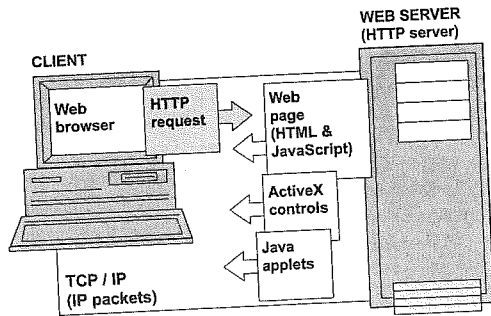
HTML e-mail   An e-mail message formatted as a Web page (HTML document). It allows the publishing of more elaborate newsletters and reports, and sending them via e-mail. In order to view an HTML e-mail message, the e-mail program must support it. See *BubbleBoy virus*.

HTML extension file   An HTML file that is filled with data from a database by the Internet Database Connector (IDC) component of Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS) Web server. The HTML extension file (.HTX file), which uses specific tags for IDC, is returned to the user's browser. See *IDC*.

HTML table   An HTML structure for creating rows and columns. It is used for lists, specifications, and other tabular data as well as to locate elements on the page. The table command gives the HTML designer reasonably precise control over placement of text and images. HTML tables are built using the <TABLE> tag to define the overall table and then the Table Row <TR> tag to build each row. The Table Data <TD> tag defines the actual data.
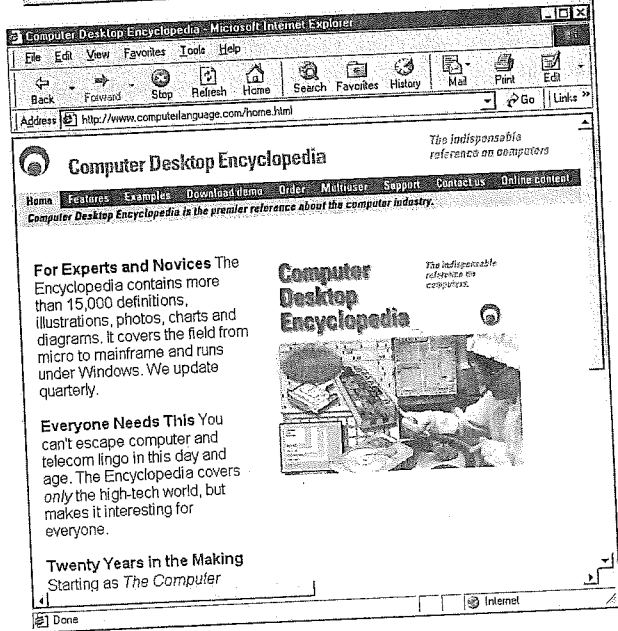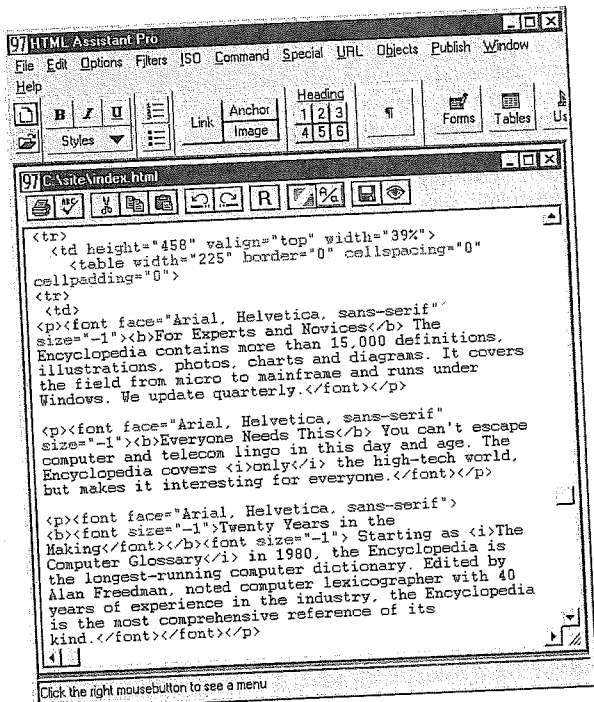
HTML tag   A code used in HTML to define a format change or hypertext link. HTML tags are surrounded by the angle brackets, < and >.

HTTP   (HyperText Transport Protocol) The communications protocol used to connect to servers on the World Wide Web. Its primary function is to establish a connection with a Web server and transmit HTML pages to the client browser. Addresses of Web sites begin with an **http://** prefix;

Web Server Fundamentals
Web browsers communicate with Web servers via the TCP/IP protocol. The browser sends HTTP requests to the server, which responds with HTML pages and possibly additional programs in the form of ActiveX controls or Java applets.

HTML Tags
The HTML (top) shows how the text paragraphs on the home page below it are coded. All HTML tags are surrounded by the <and> symbols. HTML Assistant Pro from Exit 0 digital systems Inc., (www.exit0.com), is the HTML editor used to view this source code.