Appendix 1

In order for data to be safely moved across the Internet, **Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer (HTTPS)** is used. HTTPS creates a connection from one computer to another. Both computers work together to create a 128-bit key-based encryption. Only these two computers are able to decipher the encrypted data that flows between them. HTTPS is most commonly used for credit card transactions across the Internet. It is recognizable by "HTTPS://" in front of the web address and the lock symbol in the bottom right corner of the Web page being viewed.

Central Processing Unit (**CPU**) is the brain of the computer system. It contains the processor, the hard drive, memory, video card, and sound card.

ClearCube is a company that developed new technology that allows users to work on a computer without having to be near the actual CPU. This technology has taken on the company's name and is commonly referred to as ClearCube. With this technology, the CPU may be at a central site and remote users have "little black boxes," monitors, mice, and keyboards connected to the I/Port.

I-ports are devices that allow users to access a computer without having to deal with the noise or space confinements of a CPU. The I-port plugs into the network just as any regular computer would, and the monitor, keyboard, and mouse signals are transferred over the network to the actual computer.

T1 lines are lines used to carry data or telephony across a network. They are good because of bandwidth (1.44 Mbps), availability, and distance. These lines can be installed in places that DSL or cable won't go.

DS3 lines are the same as T1 lines but with greater bandwidth (43Mbps).

Frame relay is the protocol that is used to send data across the T1 lines. Frame relay is good because it allows several access points, greatly reducing downtime.

Virtual Private Networking (VPN) is a means of accessing a network from a remote location over the Internet. With VPN, a user can get access over the Internet to resources (printers, files, e-mail, etc.) that are normally not available without being in the office.