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What is A.C.E.?

The number one desire listed by practitioners in customer service surveys is to have on-line access to all court databases, including text of documents, with the ability to print formatted output. The federal courts in New Mexico have committed themselves to meeting this need using state-of-the-art technology. As part of this commitment, the Advanced Court Engineering project (ACE) was born. ACE has two goals: to provide instantaneous access to up-to-date information via the Internet's World Wide Web and to allow the electronic submission, and subsequent viewing, of cases and pleadings in the same fashion. ACE is designed to allow the use of readily-available commercial software and hardware (a computer with a modem running Netscape or other web browser) to access the courts' systems and to submit electronic pleadings. One of the chief goals of the ACE program has been to provide attorneys and the public with a user interface that is standard for both the district and bankruptcy courts. In 2001, the two courts again combined efforts to redesign ACE and improve performance and stability. The result is ACE 2.0, released in February, 2003.

What is "live" public access to court records?

Currently individuals may access civil, criminal, adversary and bankruptcy case docket information via ACE 2.0 through our Internet homepage at www.nmcourt.fed.us. As soon as a pleading is docketed, the information becomes available for viewing on-line. Use of ACE is a preferred alternative to traditional court "PACER" services, which display day-old information and for which a fee is charged. Currently there are no fees charged for homepage information access. Eventually we may be required to implement whatever fee structure our Administrative Office promulgates; however, we anticipate that there will continue to be no fee charged for access to basic case information.

From the **District Court ACE 2.0** home page, you can search for docket and case information by:

- case number
- case name
- attorney, party, judge name
- date range
- location

You also have access to:

- electronic filing
- case opening
- court opinions
- court calendar
- case association (my cases)
- related cases
- ACE mailbox

From the **bankruptcy court** home page you can search by:

- name and the party type (debtor, creditor, trustee, plaintiff, defendant, attorney)
- social security number
- case number
- date range

In addition, you can access:

- electronic filing
- case opening
- claims registers, selected by case number
- creditor mailing lists, selected by case number
- bankruptcy court opinions
- internet e-mail alert
- related cases

In order to access this information, you must have an ACE account. Refer to the section. "How do I sign up?" for further information on obtaining an account.

Can opinions be accessed electronically?

Opinions of both district court, bankruptcy court and Tenth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel judges are available via ACE. You can select either the district court or bankruptcy court web site to access court opinions. Both courts' ACE menus provide a link. When this option is selected, a search screen appears. Once you enter keyword(s) and click the ok button, a list of opinions fitting your criteria are displayed. Click on any of the references to display the full text of that opinion. You can print the opinion or save a copy to your computer for later reference.

What is electronic filing?

One of the goals of the ACE project is to provide for electronic filing of all pleadings in criminal, civil, bankruptcy and adversary cases. In addition, both courts are now offering on-line case opening via the Internet. It is also no longer necessary to initiate electronic filing in District Court. Attorneys may file to any case in the system.

To access electronic filing, An attorney selects the ACE login link from either the district court or bankruptcy court home page (depending upon which court is hearing your case). The user is prompted for a login and password. Once this information is entered, the ACE Home Page appears.

When the electronic filing link is selected, you are prompted to enter a case number. The succeeding screens walk

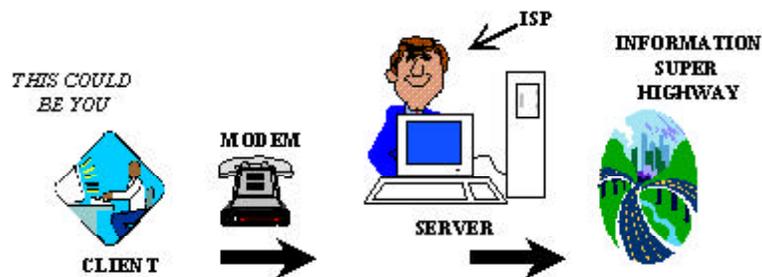
United States District Court - District of New Mexico		ACE Home Page
Home Help		Monday, September 30, 2002
Welcome: John Q. Attorney (Court Files - Attorney)		
Reports	Case Management	Utilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caption • Case Information • Case Search • Court Calendar • Docket • E-Mailbox • Fee Schedule • My Cases • Opinions • Related Cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit Document(s) for Filing • Open New Case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Mail Alerts • Edit Account Information
Home Help		Monday, September 30, 2002

you through filing of pleadings. You are given the opportunity to submit the actual pleadings themselves as well as to attach exhibits. When the document is filed, it reaches the court instantaneously, where it is date-stamped. You receive confirmation that the document was received. Once the document is docketed, parties to the case who are electronic filing participants will receive a message in their ACE electronic mailboxes that the document has been filed. The document can be viewed from that mailbox screen.

First, a few term definitions.

If you have never accessed the World Wide Web, the entire concept of electronic filing may be a little intimidating at first. A basic understanding of the process and the “buzz words” that are often used may help. The term “**Internet**” refers to a vast number of computers connected with each other. The computers that contain information are called **servers**. A server is different from the average computer because it is typically faster and it is running special software. The computers that receive that information from the server are called **client computers**. Any computer that is not a server is a client. All of

the computers are connected through a complex series of cables and communication devices so that they can “see” one another. It is similar to the telephone system which links your telephone at home with telephones all over the world. The term “Internet” refers to all of the equipment involved in this process.



A client computer cannot tap directly into the main cabling of the Internet because it does not have the right software. Instead a client connects to an Internet server. This server then gives a client access to everyone else on the Internet. A client typically gets to this server using a modem. A modem is a device that translates the language a computer speaks (a **digital signal**) into a signal that can be transmitted through the telephone lines (an **analog signal**). The modem dials a phone number and connects you to an Internet access Service Provider (**ISP**). An ISP is a company which owns an Internet server. Their business is to rent you access to the Internet. It is similar to paying a fee on a toll road in order to access a highway -- in this instance, the Information Super Highway.

Some of you may have a Local Area Network (LAN) in your office. There is cabling that connects your computer (the client) and all of the other computers and printers in your office (other clients) to your own server within your office. If that server has access to the Internet, you do not need an ISP or a modem. This is called a **direct connection**.

One service provided from the Internet is the **World Wide Web**. A server that provides web information has an address. This address is called a Uniform Resource Locator (**URL**). A client computer will be running a software program called a **Web browser**. Examples of Web browsers include Netscape and Microsoft Internet Explorer. A browser gives you a place to enter the URL of the server you wish to access. This is like giving an operator the telephone number of the call you want to place. Your server searches until it finds the server that has that address and then asks it to display the information it has in its files. This information is presented in homepage format. Homepages have buttons and colored text items called **hypertext links**. Clicking on either of these items can pull up other files on the server. It can also send you to other servers containing additional related information. This allows you to bounce back and forth between servers very quickly.

So how does this relate to electronic filing? In electronic filing, you are entering the URL of the district's server into your browser. The district's URL is **www.nmcourt.fed.us**. This takes you to the district's portal page. There are buttons for both the district court and the bankruptcy court. The button you select will

depend on the court in which you want to file your pleadings. Clicking either button will take you to that court's homepage, where you will find the option to log-in to ACE. This option is presented in the form of a hypertext link.

Is electronic filing safe?

System Security

The courts have worked very hard to insure that electronic filing is safe. No one can access the electronic filing system without having a login and password. Even with a login and password, you are only given filing access to the cases in which you are involved. The district has set up what is called a **firewall** to provide security. A firewall is a software program which screens traffic coming into the district's server through the Internet. The firewall allows electronically filed documents to be transmitted from the district's ACE server to other district computers while blocking out all other traffic. This insures that no one can make changes to documents once they have been filed.

Document Security

When you file a document electronically, you are given immediate confirmation that it was received by the court. The server issues a court signature for that document. To view the **court signature**, click on Document Verification from under the Reference column

In the following example, the **court signature** appears at the bottom of the screen. The server performs a mathematical algorithm using a variety of variables including the number of letters in your document to

United States District Court
District of New Mexico
Document Verification

Case Title: Chaves Properties, et al. v. Lomax, et al.			
Case Number: 02cv01145			
Office:			
Document Information			
Number:	53		
Description:	MOTION by plaintiffs et al for discovery deadline until 11/4/03		
Size:	2 pages (231K)		
Date Received:	11/27/02	Date Filed:	11/27/02
Date Entered On Docket:	12/02/02		
Court Digital Signature			
			View Primary
44 17 15 ab cd ef 32 56 89 abc def 45 67 89 abc def 01 23 45 67 89 abc def 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00			

calculate this signature information. Any re-submission of that document or editing changes to the document would result in a different signature. It is unique to that document. The document verification is available to the practitioner as soon as the document is docketed. It can be printed and kept as a hard copy or saved on your computer. The court prints the document verification and keeps it with the pleading in the case file. The court signature can be referred to if there is ever any question about whether a document has been tampered with in any way.

In the current paper system, there is potential that documents and even entire files can be misplaced or misfiled. Obviously every precaution is taken to prevent this from happening, but in a manual world, it is inevitable. In the electronic filing system, a filed document is always available in full text format to everyone. There is never a possibility that the file will be unavailable because someone else is using it.

What equipment do I need if I wanted to file electronically?

You would need the following:

Software

Netscape or Internet Explorer browser software
Adobe Acrobat PDF writer or other PDF publisher
A Windows-based or Macintosh word processor or forms creation program to create pleadings

Hardware

Macintosh computer running system 7.0 or later or
PC running Microsoft Windows 3.1, Windows 95 or
Windows NT -- the PC must be at least a 486, 66 MHZ
machine
At least 16 MB of RAM
A modem running at least 28.8 kbs or a direct Internet
connection
Image scanner (nice to have, not required)

Other

An account with an Internet Access Service Provider
(ISP) or
A direct Internet connection
An ACE User ID and Password

For additional information regarding hardware and software specifications, please see the appendix section, "Computer Basics," or call our offices at 505-348-2082 (district court) or 505-348-2490 (bankruptcy court).

How do I submit a document for electronic filing; how do I “attach” an exhibit to an electronically filed document?

Pleadings

One of the benefits of electronic filing is that the full text images of pleadings will be available from the web page. In order to make this possible, the practitioner must save pleadings and exhibits in portable document format (**PDF**). PDF is a printer format which maintains the content and formatting of a document. Other document format types such as ASCII formatting destroy a document’s format. You or your staff would create your pleadings the same way you may currently create them on your computer either using a word processor or a special software package.¹ You will have already installed the Adobe Acrobat PDF Writer software package on your computer. When you create your document, you will select the print option as though you actually wanted to print a hard copy. Instead of printing to your normal printer, the Adobe program gives your software the option of “printing” to PDF instead. This allows you to name the file and save it in PDF format.

When you electronically file any document, you will see a box like this:



¹ Your word processor or special software package must be either a Macintosh package or a Windows-based package in order for you to create a PDF file.

Clicking the browse button will allow you to search through your computer's files and select the PDF document you created. It will be attached and electronically transmitted.

Exhibits

If your exhibits already exist as computer documents, you would follow the procedure just outlined to save them in PDF format so that you can transmit them. The required hardware listed in the previous section included a scanner as optional equipment you might want to purchase. If you have a scanner, you can scan in documents that are not in a computer format and save them in PDF format. An alternative, if you have a fax modem on your computer, is to fax yourself the exhibits and save them. Exhibits **do not** have to be filed electronically. You also have the option of filing them manually.

How do I sign up?

The account request form is available via the district's Website at www.nmcourt.fed.us from either the bankruptcy court or district court homepage. Go to "Electronic Services" and click on Account Request. Print, complete and return the Attorney Account Request form to either the district court or the bankruptcy court. Sign-up forms are also available in the clerk's offices of both courts.

There are currently three types of accounts:

Attorney: To qualify for this account you must be admitted to practice in the United States District

Court for the District of New Mexico and be in good standing. The attorney account allows access to the searching and information retrieval capabilities listed on page one and will allow access to electronic filing.

Court family: You must be a member of the staff of a federal court or related agency. This type of account provides access to the courts database for searching and retrieving case information from docket sheets, as well as to a calendar feature which lists all United States District Court hearings presently set.

Public: This type of account provides access to the court databases for searching and retrieving case information.

Can I obtain an account for my entire firm?

The answer to this question is both yes and no. If you want an ACE account strictly to use the search function, you can obtain one account for your entire firm. This will be set up as a public account. If you or other attorneys in your firm anticipate using electronic filing, you will need to set up a separate account for each attorney. When a practitioner logs in to the system and electronically files a document, the login and password constitute the attorney's signature for Rule 11 purposes. This requires each attorney to set up an individual account, an approach which is currently the subject of discussion with the ACE attorney advisory council.

Electronic Filing By the Court.

Virtually all documents created in judges' chambers in both the district court and the bankruptcy court are filed electronically. A hard copy is created for the court's files. The actual document will be submitted in PDF format so that the full text is available via the Internet. When a judge or other court staff member files a document, the court's server will search its database to see if the parties to be noticed have an account with an ACE electronic mailbox. If so, the document will be sent to the ACE mailbox immediately. Parties may elect the ACE electronic mailbox as their only method of noticing from the court. If a party does not wish to use the ACE electronic mailbox to be noticed, they may elect to receive notices by fax or by mail.

Frequently Asked Questions.

How do I pay fees?

Both the District and Bankruptcy courts have a procedure in place so that attorneys may charge filing fees to a credit card kept on file. The form for signing up to pay your fees via credit card is available from both courts' web site under the forms section.

Can I file any pleading in any case electronically?

You may file a pleading in any district court or a bankruptcy court case.

Do both parties in a case have to be signed up for electronic filing?

No -- both the district court and bankruptcy court

will allow "mixed" cases in which one or more parties file electronically while others file hard copies of pleadings with the clerk's office.

How do I initiate electronic filing in a case?

In district court:

It is no longer necessary to initiate electronic filing in district court. All cases are deemed electronic.

In the bankruptcy court --

If you are interested in filing complaints electronically, the bankruptcy court requires that you attend training (or seek a training waiver from court staff) and that you file three test complaints. At that point, you can begin filing complaints electronically through the ACE system. Any subsequent pleadings in those cases can be filed electronically without contacting court staff.

What do I do if the system is down?

For district court cases --

As with any computerized system, technical problems do occur. The court has allowed for certain procedures in the event the ACE server is down, or, if the practitioner is unable to make a connection to the server. These procedures only apply to situations where the documents to be filed have been completed in a timely manner, and it is only the inability to connect to the ACE server that will cause a delay in filing.

In district court -

If the court's server is unavailable take the following steps:

1. Call Marte Adams at 505-348-2012 at the U.S. District Court and explain that you are having trouble connecting to the server. If you reach her answering machine, leave a message that you are faxing a copy of the document and exhibits. (If your phone lines are down and you are unable to contact Marte or fax your documents, you **MUST BRING THEM TO THE CLERK'S OFFICE FOR FILING.**)
2. Fax your completed document and exhibits to 505-348-2028. Your fax machine should confirm transmission. The clerk's office fax machine will indicate the date and time the fax was sent on the document. If your fax machine does not confirm the fax has been sent, please call the clerk's office to verify the document was received.
3. As soon as you are able to make a connection to the server, submit the same document electronically, then call the clerk's office and let them know that the faxed document is now available on the system. The clerk's office will back date your electronic document to reflect the date and time on the fax transmission. Please note: you always have the option of filing a document manually. Such documents may be scanned into the electronic file.

For bankruptcy court cases -

The bankruptcy court requires that you file the pleading through conventional means if you are unable to file it to the ACE system for any reason. This would include over

the counter, via mail or drop box or by contacting the court's copy center at 505-842-9836.

How do you handle “bad” or incorrect filings?

There will be times when the wrong document is accidentally filed or a document is filed in the wrong case. In these instances, at this time, the court requires the attorney to notify the court of the error and resubmit the correct document. The docket entry for the incorrectly filed document will remain on the Court's docket, but the notation “Filed in Error” will be added. Incorrectly filed documents remain in the record unless removal is ordered by the court.

How do the “Drop Box” rules apply to electronically filed pleadings?

Documents filed using the electronic filing system are considered filed the moment you click on the submit button and the document is recognized by our system. The file date on the docket sheet reflects the actual date of filing. The document verification reflects the actual date and time of filing. For purposes of deadlines, the drop box rule applies to electronically filed documents, even though the document is not backdated. For example, if you file a document on Saturday, December 1, 2002, at 11:00 p.m., the system will show that the file date and time were 12/1/02 at 11:00 p.m. If a question comes up regarding deadlines, your document will be considered filed with the court as of Friday, November 30 at 12:00 midnight, just as though you had filed the document through the drop box.

What is an Internet E-Mail Alert?

If you are an attorney participating in the court's electronic filing program, you will automatically receive a copy of the docket in your ACE mailbox as soon as something is filed electronically. Some attorneys have reported that they forget to check their ACE mailbox and requested another means of notification when documents are filed. The Internet e-mail alert system serves this purpose. This system is not considered to be notice from the court. It is strictly a service provided by the court as a courtesy to users.

Some individuals may have an interest in a case even though they are not an official party to that case. This system provides an easy means for people to track activity in these cases without having to constantly check the docket(s). The Internet email alert does not provide information on the type of document filed, but it does alert the individual that there has been activity so that he/she may then check the case docket for specific information.

What about service to other parties?

The District Court is allowing electronic filing in "mixed cases." This means that only one attorney or party need be filing electronically in a case for it to be electronically activated. However, **it is still the responsibility of the attorney or party to serve the other parties in the case via the U.S. Postal Service.** Service by electronic mailbox, fax or e-mail may be used when agreed to by all parties.

Is this system replacing your conventional docketing system?

Not at this time. Our current ICMS and BANCAP databases are used by the majority of other federal courts across the country. We are required to maintain these systems. ACE is being developed with features which will allow it to work in tandem with ICMS and Bancap so that pleadings can be docketed automatically when they are filed. ACE is also being designed to be flexible so that it can be adapted to other database programs if or when ICMS or BANCAP is replaced with another nationally prescribed program.

If a document is filed electronically, what is the official filed date and the official entered on the docket date?

The filed date for an electronic document is the moment it reaches the ACE server and you receive your screen confirmation. At this point, your electronic document is still printed in the courthouse and manually docketed into our court ICMS or BANCAP database. The entered on docket date is the date when the clerk docket the information into one of these databases. At some point in the future, we plan on automatically docketing pleadings. At that point, the entered on docket date will be the same date as the filed date.

What is the cost of purchasing all of the equipment I will need to become an electronically filing attorney?

Computer and software prices change rapidly in today's market. The following prices will give you an approximate idea of initial cost for the items you will need.

There are several local hardware and software vendors who can provide you with more accurate estimates.

PC computer (Assuming 32 MB of RAM, 1 GB hard disk, 15" monitor, modem)	\$1400
Desktop scanner	\$ 150
Adobe Acrobat	\$ 200
Netscape	Free
Word processor	\$ 200
Account with an I SP	\$20 per month

Contact Information

Feel free to contact our staff at the following numbers:

Questions on your account:

- district court, Jerry Roybal, 505-348-2086
acemaster@nmcourt.fed.us

Training:

- district court, Lydia Piper, 505-348-2088
lpiper@nmcourt.fed.us
- bankruptcy court, Lana Merewether, systems
manager, 505-348-2490,
merewether@nmcourt.fed.us

Procedural questions:

- district court, Marte Adams, judicial operations
manager, 505-348-2012, *madams@nmcourt.fed.us*

- bankruptcy court, Lana Merewether, systems manager, 505-348-2490, *lmerewether@nmcourt.fed.us*

Computer questions:

- district court, Mitch Elfers, systems manager, 505-348-2082, *melfers@nmcourt.fed.us*
- bankruptcy court, Lana Merewether, systems manager, 505-348-2490, *lmerewether@nmcourt.fed.us*

Comments and suggestions:

- district court, Marte Adams, judicial operations manager, 505-348-2012, *madams@nmcourt.fed.us*
- bankruptcy court, Lana Merewether, systems manager, 505-348-2490 *lmerewether@nmcourt.fed.us*

APPENDIX

Computer Basics

The purpose of this section is to help you understand some of the basic terminology used to describe computer hardware. A computer system typically consists of three major component types; input devices, a system unit and output devices.

Input Devices – Computer equipment that allows you to enter information into the computer system such as a mouse or trackball, a keyboard and a scanner.

Output Devices – Pieces of equipment that allow you to take information from your computer and create a hard copy of it such as printers and plotters.

The Stuff In Between -- The actual computer itself is called the system unit. The system unit generally has one or more floppy disk drives available. A floppy disk drive is a slot in the front of the computer where you insert a floppy disk to save information onto it for external storage or transportation.

Floppy disks come in two sizes 3 1/2" and 5 1/4". The 5 1/4" floppy disks are rapidly becoming obsolete. Many of the newer computers do not even have a 5 1/4" floppy disk drive. All computer diskettes are referred to as floppy diskettes even though the 3 1/2" disks are rigid.

The system unit may also have a CD-ROM drive. An eject button will be located near the drive. Pushing the button causes the CD-ROM drive to come out of the computer so that you can place a CD-ROM into it. You can retrieve information from the CD-ROM onto your computer but you cannot save information from your computer on to the CD-ROM without special equipment.

Your system unit will also have a **hard disk**. This is the piece of equipment where information is stored on your system. When you save a file from a word processor or some other program, it sits on the hard disk until you need to access it again. When you install a program onto your computer, you are actually placing a copy of it on your hard disk. Hard disks are spoken of in terms of information storage capacity, measured in megabytes or gigabytes.

The system unit also uses another type of storage. This is called the **RAM**, or random access memory. When you are working on your computer creating a document, reading e-mail or opening and closing programs your computer temporarily stores all of the information it needs in the RAM. It also draws all of the "energy" it needs to perform these functions from the RAM. But this storage source is only temporary. When you turn your computer off, anything stored in the RAM disappears. The RAM allows you to work on a document, but if you don't save the file to the hard disk, you will lose it when you turn off the machine. RAM is measured in terms of **megabytes** and **kilobytes**. It is often fairly easy and inexpensive to increase the amount of RAM on your computer. RAM is sold on computer chips called **SIMMs**. Adding more RAM to your computer often speeds up its operational capability. Your computer is controlled by a **computer chip**. When people talk about a PC, they often refer to it with a number (386, 486) or as a **Pentium** computer. These are names for the model of the computer chip that is inside the computer. The higher the number, the newer and faster the computer chip. Pentium chips are actually 586 models, but at that point, Intel began naming chip models rather than numbering them. In addition to having a model, the computer chip also has a speed. The speed is measured in **megahertz**. Different Pentium chips are produced to run at different speeds. You can have a 100 MHz Pentium PC, a 200MHz Pentium PC, etc.

A computer has locations on the back of it where the input and output devices attach to the system unit. These connection sites are called **ports**. There are different types of ports to allow connection of different types of devices. The number and types of ports on the system unit vary from one computer to the next.

A computer may also have a **modem**. A modem is a device that translates the language your computer speaks (digital signaling) into a signal that can be transmitted through a phone line (analog signaling). Modems can be located inside of the computer or connected outside the computer through one of the ports. If the modem is inside the system unit, it is called an internal modem. There will be a port on the back of the system unit where a phone line can be plugged into the PC. If the modem is plugged into a port on the back of the PC, it is called an external modem. For these modems, the phone line plugs into the back of the modem itself. Modems run at different speeds. The speed is measured in terms of a **baud rate** or bauds per second (bps).

Glossary

ACE - Advanced Court Engineering Project, designed to provide instant access to court information and allow electronic submission of pleadings

ACE Electronic Mailbox - computer screen which alerts a practitioner to new electronic submissions in cases to which he or she is a party

Analog Signal - method that many telephones use for communication

Browser - a software package that is used to view World Wide Web information

Client - a user's computer in a network

Court Signature - a variable-based mathematical algorithm which produces a unique identifier for an electronically filed document, used to insure that the document has not been altered since being filed.

Digital File Stamp - The cover sheet that is produced when a document is filed electronically. It contains the name of the document, the case number, the date and time of filing and the court's signature.

Digital Signal - method that a computer uses for communication

Direct Connection - a connection to the Internet directly through a server on your Local Area Network (LAN) without having to go through an Internet access Service Provider (ISP)

Firewall - a software program which screens traffic coming into an Internet server. It insures that information on the server remains secure and that the server is protected from viruses.

Hypertext Link - a section of text which appears in a different color on a homepage. Clicking on this text allows you to pull information from another file at the current site or at a site located on another server.

Internet - vast network of computers, modems and cables

ISP - Internet access Service Provider - an entity which provides access to the Internet through its server for a fee. People dial into the ISP with a modem and are linked to the Internet from there.

LAN - Local Area Network - connection of your computers and printers to a server typically within an office or a work site

Modem - a device which translates the digital signal of your computer to an analog signal so that you can send and receive information through phone lines

PDF - Portable Document Format - a file format that

allows a document to be viewed in full text version as it was originally formatted.

Server - a high speed computer running special software

URL - the address of a server which contains World Wide Web information

WWW - World Wide Web - a set of information resources which is available when you access the Internet

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