

Common HTML terms

1. **Website** - a set of related web pages located under a single domain name, typically produced by a single person or organization.
2. **Web (world wide web –www)** – is a collection of websites or web pages stored in web servers and connected to local computers through the internet.
3. **Browser** – is software that accesses and displays pages and files on the web (application software for accessing the World Wide Web)
 - is a client program that sends the request to the server in response to the user search queries by using Hypertext Transfer Protocol or HTTP.
 - It also refers to the person browsing the websites.
4. **Alt text**

Text description of a graphic that appears before the graphic is loaded into the browser. After an image has been downloaded on the browser, the **alt text** may briefly appear over the graphic as you rollover the mouse over the graphic.

5. Anchor <a>

The anchor tag is used to define a hypertext link.

6. Angle brackets

less than (<) and greater than (>) symbols used to surround an element to create a tag.

7. Attribute

A property of an HTML element used to provide additional instructions to a given HTML tag. The attribute is specified in the start of HTML tag.

8. Broken links

Broken links are those links that do not work because the destination has been deleted or the path has been changed.

9. Browser

A program used to access and display HTML documents. Common examples: Internet Explorer, Netscape, google chrome, and Mozilla Firefox.

10. CGI (Common Gateway Interface)

A programming standard that defines how programs communicate with each other and with the web server.

11. Closing tag

An HTML instruction that tells the browser to turn off a specific feature of an opening tag.

12. Comments

Information added to the code for future reference. The information may include a brief explanation for what a complex code does. Comments are ignored by the browsers and they are visible in the source code. HTML comments start with `<!--` and end with `-->`.

13. Deprecated element

An element that will be **obsolete** in the future is referred to as **deprecated**. The element can be used today, however, it needs to be removed sometime in the future to avoid a situation where newer browsers would ignore that element.

14. Document content

Parts of a web document that you want the user to see.

15. Document Type Definition (DTD)

A specification for a mark-up language.

16. Domain name

The alphabetic name for a computer host mapped to a computer's numeric IP (Internet Protocol) address.

17. Elements

An element in HTML refers to a tag (such as `<head>`, `<body>`, and `<p>`) or element of structure of a document (such as body, title, and paragraph).

18. Entities

Entities are those characters that do not appear on the keyboard (i.e., TM ©, ®, etc.) or characters that have special meaning in HTML (i.e., `<`, `>`, `&`, etc.).

19. Form

A mechanism that enables a user to supply input to the web page author.

20. Footer text

The text that is not specifically related to the content of the webpage and that appears on every webpage. The most notable example of footer text is the copyright statements at the bottom of webpages.

21. Frames

Frames is used to divide a web page into independent and scrollable sections. A common use for frames is to place the navigation on the left, and content on the right.

22. FTP

FTP stands for **F**ile **T**ransfer **P**rotocol. FTP is a robust method for transferring files between computers using TCP/IP. TCP stands for **T**ransmission **C**ontrol **P**rotocol and IP stands for **I**nternet **P**rotocol. TCP is responsible for transporting data and IP is responsible for making sure data goes to the correct address.

23. GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)

A file format used for storing image files.

24. Hotspot

A defined area on an image that acts as a hyperlink.

25. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

A web scripting language used for creating web page documents.

26. HTML converter

A software that converts text to HTML code.

27. Editor

A software that inserts HTML code as you work to create an HTML file.

28. Hypermedia

Hypertext that may include multimedia like text, images, sound, and video.

29. Imagemap

A graphic that has clickable areas (or hotspots) defined to allow a user to move to another URL.

30. Inline

Elements that are supported directly by HTML. Inline elements include, for instance, animated graphics, graphics, and sound.

31. JPEG or JPG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)

A common cross-platform image format that is used on the web.

32. Line break

Line break simply refers to stop of the current line and continuation to the next line. In HTML documents, the `
` tag is used to end a line.

33. Link

A hypertext link used to connect one document with another document or file.

34. Mirror site

A mirror site is a copy of a publicly available website.

35. Nesting/nested tags

Nesting occurs when you place tags within other tags. Anytime you create an HTML document, you will end-up using nested tags. For example, the <title>, and <body>, tags are nested inside the root <html> tag.

36. Navigating

The act of observing the content of web for some purpose.

37. Obsoleted element

An element that won't necessarily work in the future versions of browsers. Any obsolete element that you may be using in your website should be removed; otherwise, newer browsers would ignore that element.

38. Opening tag

An HTML instruction that tells the browser to turn on the feature and apply it to the document content that follows.

39. Out-of-line

Out-of-line refers to those elements that require the user to take some additional action to see or hear the output of the element.

40. Pixel

A collection of dots that make up a monitor's display. On color monitors, a pixel contains three dots: red, green, and blue. On monochrome monitors, a pixel contains only one dot.

41. Robot

A software that automatically explores the web.

42. Server

A software application that serves requests initiated by client programs.

43. Strict (used at the top of a web page to specify HTML version)

The strict version indicates that the web document does not use frames or any deprecated elements. If a web document is based on a strict definition, it must have clean HTML (meaning all opened tags must be closed, attribute values surrounded by double quotation marks, etc.).

44. Style sheet

A style sheet includes styling syntax (rules) that dictates how your web page will look. Style sheets are very useful as they help web developers create uniform (or consistent) presentation of web pages.

45. Syntax

Syntax basically refers to the rules a computer language uses to perform a task. HTML syntax dictates what and how a web page will display.

46. Syntax error

A syntax error basically refers to a situation in which the rules (or a rule) of the computer language are (is) broken.

47. Tags

The HTML code that controls the appearance of an HTML document's content.

48. Transitional (used at the top of a web page to specify HTML version)

A document that may include deprecated elements and all the new HTML elements. However, the document cannot contain frames.

49. Uploading

Uploading simply means moving/sending files to the server.

Downloading means getting/receiving files from the server.

50. World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

An organization consisting of representatives from member companies and responsible for making rules for the World Wide Web.