1. Programmers make the site, designers design them? HTML is the structure of the page; CSS is the way the page should look, and JS is the underlying functionality and script that allows the page to be edited.
2. Universal design is making the site accessible for all, or universally usable. This covers accessibility too and examples of this is making colours visible for colour blinds, making the site clear and easy to use and not making it too small.
3. Browsers sends socket requests to the web server and the server sends it back.
4. A set of rules for communicating with a server trough a client HTTP request such as GET, POST, PUT. It transfers the state of the resources to the requester or the endpoint. It can be delivered in several formats such as JSON, HTML, XLT, PHP etc.

URL conventions: conventions for the URL name.

CRUD; Create, read, update, and delete. The database operations that are used to interact with a database.

1. Monolithic: Single server architecture where everything is stored together. No modularity.

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/monolithic-vs-microservices-architecture/

1. <https://www.educative.io/edpresso/what-are-normans-design-principles>

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp>

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/monolithic-vs-microservices-architecture/

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/CORS

1. https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\_class\_display.asp