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# **Sistemas Web Desconectados**

***Release 1***

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August 09, 2009



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# Glosario

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**API** [Application-Programming-Interface](#); conjunto de funciones y procedimientos (o métodos, si se refiere a programación orientada a objetos) que ofrece cierta biblioteca para ser utilizado por otro software como una capa de abstracción.

**DOM** [Document-Object-Model](#); interfaz de programación de aplicaciones que proporciona un conjunto estándar de objetos para representar documentos HTML y XML, un modelo estándar sobre cómo pueden combinarse dichos objetos, y una interfaz estándar para acceder a ellos y manipularlos.

**JSON** [JavaScript-Object-Notation](#); formato ligero para el intercambio de datos.

**RPC** [Remote-Procedure-Call](#); es un protocolo que permite a un programa de ordenador ejecutar código en otra máquina remota sin tener que preocuparse por las comunicaciones entre ambos.

**field** An attribute on a [model](#); a given field usually maps directly to a single database column.

**generic view** A higher-order [view](#) function that abstracts common idioms and patterns found in view development and abstracts them.

**model** Models store your application's data.

**MTV** hola

**MVC** [Model-view-controller](#); a software pattern.

**project** A Python package – i.e. a directory of code – that contains all the settings for an instance of Django. This would include database configuration, Django-specific options and application-specific settings.

**property** Also known as “managed attributes”, and a feature of Python since version 2.2. From [the property documentation](#):

Properties are a neat way to implement attributes whose usage resembles attribute access, but whose implementation uses method calls. [...] You could only do this by overriding `__getattr__` and `__setattr__`; but overriding `__setattr__` slows down all attribute assignments considerably, and overriding `__getattr__` is always a bit tricky to get right. Properties let you do this painlessly, without having to override `__getattr__` or `__setattr__`.

**queryset** An object representing some set of rows to be fetched from the database.

**slug** A short label for something, containing only letters, numbers, underscores or hyphens. They're generally used in URLs. For example, in a typical blog entry URL:

`http://www.djangoproject.com/weblog/2008/apr/12/spring/`

the last bit (`spring`) is the slug.

**template** A chunk of text that separates the presentation of a document from its data.

**view** A function responsible for rendering a page.



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# Indices, glosario y tablas

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