

**address element** An HTML element used to mark address or contact information.

**American Standard Code for Information Exchange (ASCII)** A character set used for the alphabet of English characters.

**article element** An HTML structural element used to mark articles or content about a specific area of interest.

**ASCII.** *See* American Standard Code for Information Exchange

**aside element** An HTML structural element that marks extra or side content on the Web page.

**attribute** A feature of an element that specifies the use, the behavior, and in some cases the appearance of the element.

**blockquote element** An HTML element used to mark a large section of quoted material.

**body element** Element in an HTML document containing all of the content that appears in the rendered Web page.

**Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)** A language used to define styles for HTML page elements.

**character encoding** A technique which associates each symbol from a character set with a numeric value.

**character entity reference** A short memorable name used in place of a numeric character reference.

**character set** A collection of characters and symbols representing every character that a browser is capable of rendering.

**cite element** An HTML element used to mark a citation.

**client** A computer or other device that receives a service.

**client-server network** A network design in which several clients access information from one or more servers.

**closing tag** A tag that marks the end of a two-sided tag.

**comment tag** An HTML tag used to mark comments about the document.

**CSS.** *See* Cascading Style Sheets

**deprecation** The process by which obsolete features of HTML are phased out.

**description list** A list containing a list of terms, each followed by its description.

**div element** A generic HTML element used for marking page divisions.

**doctype switching** The process by which browsers use the presence or absence of a doctype to decide which mode they should use to render a document.

**doctype.** *See* Document Type Declaration

**Document Type Declaration (doctype)** Opening statement in an HTML document that indicates the type of markup language used in the document.

**element** A distinct item within a Web page, such as a paragraph, the page heading, or even the entire body of the page itself.

**empty element** An element that does not contain content.

**Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML)** A stricter version of HTML4 created using XML.

**Extensible Markup Language (XML)** A compact offshoot of SGML, used to define new markup languages.

**file server** A network host that provides storage space for saving and receiving files.

**footer element** An HTML structural element that marks the page footer; usually containing address and summary information.

**grouping element** HTML element that contains content that is viewed as a distinct block within the Web page.

**head element** Element in an HTML document containing general information about the document.

**header element** An HTML structural element that marks the introduction or header of the Web page.

**heading element** Element used for marking page headings.

**hgroup element** An HTML element used to group page headings.

**host** Device on a network that can be used to share information and services.

**href** The attribute in the <a> tag that contains the reference or address of the linked document.

**html element** The top element in an HTML document, containing all other elements.

**HTML.** *See* Hypertext Markup Language

**HTML5** The latest version of HTML, which supplanted XHTML 2 as the future Web document language.

**hypertext** A method of organization in which data sources are interconnected through a series of links or hyperlinks that users can activate to jump from one piece of information to another.

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)** The language of Web pages used to describe the structure of documents through markup tags and create interconnected structures using hyperlinks.

**img element** An HTML element used to mark the location of an inline image.

**inline element** A text-level element in which the content is placed in line or alongside other element content.

**internal style sheet** A style sheet built into a Web browser.

**Internet service provider (ISP)** A company that provides Internet access and usually space on a Web server.

**Internet** The largest WAN in existence incorporating an almost uncountable number of networks and hosts involving computers, mobile phones, PDAs, MP3 players, gaming systems, and television stations.

**ISO 8859-1 (Latin-1)** A character set character set that supports 255 characters and can be used by most languages that employ the Latin alphabet, including English, French, Spanish, and Italian.

**ISP.** *See* Internet service provider

**JavaScript** A programming language used with Web pages and HTML.

**LAN.** *See* local area network

**Latin-I.** *See* ISO 8859-1

**li element** An HTML element used to mark a list item within an ordered or unordered list.

**link element** An HTML element that links the document to an external style sheet file.

**local area network (LAN)** A network confined to a small geographic area, such as within a building or department.

**markup language** A language that describes the content and structure of a document by identifying, or tagging, different elements in the document.

**Modernizr** A free, open-source, MIT-licensed JavaScript library of functions that provides support for many HTML5 elements and for the newest CSS styles.

**namespace declaration** A statement in an XML document that indicates the default language used in the document.

**nested** A element which is enclosed within another element.

**network** A structure that allows devices known as nodes or hosts to be linked together to share information and services.

**node** Device on a network that can be used to share information and services.

**numeric character reference** The numeric value of a character symbol.

**ol element** An HTML element used to mark an ordered list.

**one-sided tag** A tag used with an empty element.

**opening tag** A tag that marks the beginning of a two-sided tag.

**ordered list** A list in which the items follow a sequential order.

**p element** An HTML element used to mark a paragraph.

**presentational attribute** An HTML attribute designed to indicate how a page element should be rendered by the browser.

**presentational element** An HTML element designed to indicate how a page element should be rendered by the browser.

**print server** A network host that provides printing service.

**quirks mode** Mode in which the browser renders the Web page in accordance with practices followed in the 1990's.

**script** An external program linked to a Web page.

**section element** An HTML structural element used to mark a major section of the Web page.

**server** A network host that provides information or a service.

**SGML.** *See* Standard Generalized Markup Language

**Standard Generalized Markup Language** A markup language introduced in 1980 to describe the structure and content of documents or any type of information that is readable by machines.

**standards mode** Mode in which the browser renders the Web page in accordance with the most current HTML specifications.

**strong element** An HTML element used to mark strong or bold text.

**structural element** HTML element that defines the major sections of a Web page.

**style sheet** A document that describes how different Web page elements should be rendered.

**syntax** The rules that govern how code should be entered.

**tag** An HTML object used to mark different Web page elements.

**tagging** The process of marking elements within a document.

**text-based browser** A Web browser limited to text-only display.

**text-level element** HTML element used to mark content nested within a grouping element.

**title element** An element within the head element used to indicate the page title that will appear in the browser title bar.

**two-sided tag** A tag that contains both an opening and closing tag, used to mark elements that contain text or another element.

**type attribute (styles)** When used with the link attribute, it indicates the language of the linked style sheet.

**ul element** An HTML element used to mark an unordered list.

**Unicode** An extensive character set, supporting 65,536 symbols and used with many of the world's languages.

**unordered list** A list in which the items do not follow a sequential order.

**UTF-8** The commonly used character set on the Web stored as a compressed version of Unicode.

**validator** Program that examines document code to ensure that it meets all the syntax requirements of the specified language.

**W3C.** *See* World Wide Web Consortium

**WAN.** *See* wide area network

**Web browser** A device or program that retrieves the page from its Web server and renders it on a computer or another device.

**Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG)** A group of Web designers and browser manufacturers formed with the mission to develop a rival version to XHTML 2.0, called HTML5.

**Web page** A document on the World Wide Web.

**Web server** A server storing a Web page.

**WHATWG.** *See* Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group

**white space** The blank spaces, tabs, and line breaks found within a text file.

**wide area network (WAN)** A network that covers a wider area, such as several buildings or cities, typically consisting of two or more local area networks.

**World Wide Web** A graphical interface to the Internet using hypertext links as a mean to access interconnected documents and services.

**World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)** An organization of Web designers and programmers that creates a set of standards or specifications for all browser manufacturers to follow.

**XHTML 2.0** An aborted version of XHTML, created to provide robust support for multimedia, social networking, interactive Web forms, and other features needed by Web designers.

**XHTML.** *See* Extensible Hypertext Markup Language

**XML vocabulary** Markup language developed using XML.

**XML.** *See* Extensible Markup Language