Web Terminology

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Accessibility - Makes sure that the website can be accessed by people with other platforms instead of just PC, and allows those with disabilities to have an easier time with the website.

Blog - Allows the user with limited web experience to create websites where they can talk about themselves and other topics they believe in.

Tweet, #, @ - A way for an individual or company to communicate a brief message to others whether with a single person or multiple other people.

Social Networking - Gives multiple users a way of communicating in a virtual environment giving them the ability to send and receive data to others.

Web 2.0 - Allows websites to send, receive and show information in real-time.

Cloud Computing - Clouds allow users to store their data in a remote data storage service for either private or public use.

Wiki - A website that carries information for groups or individuals and can be easily edited by an individual.

E-commerce - Allows individuals and companies to sell and/or buy goods and services from others.

RSS - Used for the creation of news-based websites, blogs and articles.

HTML - Displays the written code into a viewable format for the web page.

XML - Unlike HTML XML stores data instead of displaying It. It makes sure data doesn't become incompatible with newer versions of HTML.

XHTML - Combines both HTML 4.01 and XML to make a better user experience.

HTML5 - Is the successor of both HTML 4 and XHTML having more features and being more user friendly.

Domain Name System (DNS) - Uses the IP address from the URL, to receive data from the HTTP that renders the web page and gets additional files necessary for the website to function.

Domain Name - Is the name used by companies and individuals which associates with the IP address to get data for the website to render and work.

Subdomain - Is a different website located inside the same domain, for reference random.else would be the domain but something.random.else would be a different website with the same domain name.

IP Address - Sends the data created by the TCP to your IP address which uses the data for the online function.

TCP/IP - TCP turns the data into packets The IP then sends the packets to the program that requested the data.

FTP - Allows users to download individual files from a webpage or to send files to web servers.

HTTP - Is when a user requests data from a website the HTTP will give the user the necessary files to display the webpage.

Web Client - runs the web browser in use, it then requests and receives data from the web server and is only connected to the internet when needed.

Web Server - Is continually connected to the internet, and receives requests from the web client and transmits the appropriate files to the client.

Network - Is a connection of two or more computers which it's objective is to share data between the connected devices.

Internet - The entire connection between each computer around the world.

Tim Berners-Lee - The person that created the web to share information with his scientific colleagues.

World Wide Web - Is where all websites and online data exist, used to share data with other people or companies or to store data for later use.

Intranet - Is a privately owned network for business use only by employees of the establishment.

Extranet - Is a privately owned network that shares data with those that do business with the company.

W3C - Is a company that makes recommendations for easier, accessible, faster, and cleaner web design.

Universal Design for Web - Makes it easier for those with disabilities to easily access the web, and by association help others in their day to day lives.