**Module #2 – So You Wanna Be A Developer…**

**Read the job postings for at least 10 of the listings. As you are reading, take note of at least one technology, tool, or term, with which you are unfamiliar, from each listing (e.g., Angular, API). See the example below:**

**Then, search online for a definition or description of that technology or term. Try to understand what role it plays in the context of how web applications were described in that chapter.**

1. HTML5 – the next version of HTML. Takes off a few functions that are unused (like Frame) and added new coding. Adds HTML Canvas tag.
2. Learning the basics of Command Line
3. API – Application Program Interface – the part of a server that receives request from somewhere and sends appropriate responses. Such as what you see when you look through webpages. It helps servers communicate with one another without the client/user leaving the webpage.
4. Hoisting – it is when declarations of variables is pushed to the top of the coding. However, the initialization (like making x = 5) is not hoisted. Only the calling the variable x is.
5. ASP – Active Server Page – this is the Server Side Technology that lets the Servers interprets the code and return the result back to the browser. This is a type of API
6. XML - eXtensible Markup Language – Doesn’t actually do anything. Like HTML it is a mark of language designed to store and transport data.
7. AJAX – Asynchronous Javascript And XML – NOT A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE – allows webpages to update asynchronous with the exchange web server without reloading
8. jQuery – A javascript framework - a lightweight Javascript Library. Takes common task in Javascript and condenses it down to one line.
9. PHP - PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor – an open source scripting language executed on servers. It can be used on a wide variety of platforms and databases. Although it is executed on the server, the result is returned as a plain HTML on browsers
10. SQL - Structured Query Language - SQL is a standard language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data in databases. There are many types of SQL out there such as MySQL, MS Access, SQL Server, Oracle, etc.