**CLASS NOTES**

**Html elements** – convey /communicate the meaning of text to a search engine. Convey meaning of content to a search engine. The more meaning you can convey the more accurate the search results. Can convey importance/ relevance.

**Xhtml standard**—the first agreed upon standard that allowed machines to ‘parse’ web pages and make assumptions to evaluate the websites’ syntax structure and meaning.

**Parse**—passing text through process and analyzing into algorithms.

**Agile methodology**—stresses continuous improvement on software, rather than the waterfall style (epic , ephemeral effort).

When you are making a website you want to : **Analyze** -- asking questions and collecting answers/requirements  
 **Design**—take the requirements needed and create a “look & feel”.   
 **Develop**—connected to designing  
 **Launch**—requires separate skills and factors, usually a “hard deadline”.   
 **Evaluate**—integrate mistakes and output back into the business model.

“**small batch** **production**” vs. “**big batch production**”

What is the MVP (minimally viable product) that you can provide a client, before you begin the agile methodology?

**Top level domain (TLD)**—are the .com, .org, .net, …etc.

**Domain name (DNS)**—is the name before the TLD, for example, njit.edu.

**IP address**—every computer, server, has an internet address. There are four different parts to it.

**Http (hypertext transfer protocol) server**—is a server

**Host**—is a computer, or rather, the hardware. A host can have more than one type of server running on it.

**Server**—is actually software, intangible. There are different types of servers like Apache, Microsoft, nginx and Google. This is installed on hosts and used to facilitate the internet.

The internet is based on a ‘client/server architect’. The server is the pitcher, the client is the catcher.

**Document Object Model (DOM)**—takes the html in, compile, interprets and displays the webpage that one actually sees.

**Git**—is referred to as source code management, or SCM.

**Repository**—refers to a project open on github.

**Camel Case**—the special casing where you do not use spaces, but capitalize the first letter in the next word.

The .htaccess file is used to override the default web server programming.

Do not put spaces on file names, all lower case. If you don’t you will have to use a “%20” which would have to replace the “space”. Underscores are acceptable for file names. If you must have two separate words, use Camel Case.

To save time, duplicate the session and use one window to ‘commit’ and another to work on files.

**What is a ‘remote repository’?**

**LINUX NOTES**

**:Ls —**list  **:ls –l** —list   
**:rwx** —read, write, execute  
**:r-x** —read, but cannot write, execute  
**:wq** —save and quit   
**:cd is117** —online boilerplate website  
**:mv .htaccess htaccess** —moves the website because afs does not like *htaccess*  
**:vi index** —allows modifying to files  
**:git clone** (paste) —creates a webpage??  
:cd .. -- goes up one directory   
: . --present working directory  
touch README.md -- makes a new, empty README file  
: git remote show add origin (add link)   
: git commit –m ‘did such and such’   
: git push origin master -- uploads work online at github.com  
: cd ~/.ssh  
: vi id\_rsa.pub --keycode??