**Glossary Of Terms**

**A**

* Array – a special variable in PHP, which can store multiple values.

**B**

* Back-end – the part of any application that supports the front-end performs tasks in which users do not access directly.
* Browser – a program which is used to access the World Wide Web page.

**C**

* Cache – a part of the computer memory where data that are frequently accessed is temporarily stored for faster retrieval.
* Caching – storing data for fast retrieval.
* Client – the computer which connects and requests information from the server.
* Cookies – refers to the messages that the Web browser uses in identifying s user and remembering information each time the browser access the same server.

**D**

* Dynamic Web Page – A web page having contents that are changing depending on factors like user control, user’s language, time zone and others.

**E**

* Echo – use to print statement or output data in PHP.

**F**

* Front-end – The application in which users interact directly.
* File Handling – it is commonly used in opening and processing a file for handling different tasks.

**G**

* GET Method – when information is sent into this method, it will be invisible to everyone .

**H**

* HTTP servlet - java servlet used to handle HTTPRequests and generate HTTPResponse.SS

**I**

* Initialize - use for setting up a value in a condition that is appropriate if you want to start an operation..

**J**

* Java Server Pages – a technology that helps a software developer to create a dynamic website that is based on HTML or other document types.

**K**

* Page – refers to an HTML document of a website, usually containing the links of other pages or documents related to it.

**L**

* Link – it is a small piece of code that creates an area on a webpage that can be clicked on.

**M**

* Meta Data – it is the data contained in the header that offers information about the web page that a visitor is currently on.

**N**

* Navigation – it refers to the system that allows visitors to a website to move around that site.

**O**

**P**

* Page – refers to an HTML document of a website, usually containing the links of other pages or documents related to it.
* Parameter – the variable/s found inside a function or an argument passed to the function.

**Q**

* Query – use to ask information or retrieve information given by a condition

**R**

* Root – it is the main folder in which all the folders and sub-folders in your account are kept.

**S**

* Server – A computer responsible for handling requests from a client program and generates response to it.
* Scriptlet – are elements which enables you to enter valid Java code into a JSP page.
* Session - the time of the user from the time he log in until he log out.
* Static Web page – also called stationary page or flat page, is a web page having fixed contents. Its contents cannot be changed unless its source code is edited by a developer.

**T**

* Tags – are markup characters within a web page which defines the format and how the browser must display the contents. Tags usually come in pairs:, the opening and closing tags.

**U**

* URL – which stands for universal resource locator, it is the address of a website that has all the permanent information for finding the exact location attached to it.

**V**

* Variables – are used to store information that is referenced and used by the program.

**W**

* Web Module – the smallest deployable and usable unit of web resources in a J2EE application.

**X**

* XML – it stands for Extensible Markup Language, it is a specification for creating other custom markup languages..

**Y  
Z**

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