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| **Sr No** | **TERMS** | **DEFINITION** |
| 1 | World Wide Web | A wide-area hypermedia information retrieval aiming to give global access to large documents. |
| 2 | Internet | Internet is the system of interconnected computer networks that link to too many devices. |
| 3 | Client | They are the computers, tablets and mobile devices that use the web application. |
| 4 | Web Browser | A program to request web pages from the web server. |
| 5 | Web Server | A web server returns the pages that are requested to the browser. |
| 6 | Network | A system that allows clients and servers to communicate with each other. |
| 7 | Local Area Network  (LAN) | A network of computers that are near each other and can communicate with each other over short distances. |
| 8 | Intranet | A kind of network that directly connects computers that are near to each other. |
| 9 | Wide Area Network  (WAN) | It consists of multiple LANs that are connected together over long distances using routers. |
| 10 | Router | It is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. |
| 11 | Internet Service Provider (ISP) | It is a company that owns a WAN that provides internet. |
| 12 | Internet Exchange Point (IXP) | The ISPs connected with WANs at large routers that allow anyone connected to internet to exchange information with anyone. |
| 13 | Static Web Page | It is an HTML document that’s stored on the web server and doesn’t change. |
| 14 | HTTP Request | When a web browser builds a request for a web page and sends it to the web server. |
| 15 | HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) | It is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems.  It is stateless protocol. |
| 16 | HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) | It is used to define the structure and content of a web page. |
| 17 | HTTP Response | When a web server receives the request, it retrieves the HTML document for the web page and sends it back to the web browser as part of HTTP Response. |
| 18 | Render a web page | When a browser receives an HTTP Response, it renders the HTML for the web page that is displayed in the web browser. |
| 19 | Dynamic web page | A page that is created by program on the web server each time it is requested. |
| 20 | Application Server | It exposes business logic to client applications possibly including HTTP. |
| 21 | Database Server | It is a computer program that provides database services. |
| 22 | Round trip | The process that begins with the user requesting a web page and ends with the server sending a response back to the client. |
| 23 | Web Application | It is an application program that is stored on remote server and delivered over the internet. |
| 24 | Scripting language | It is programming language that supports scripts, programs written for a special run-time environment. |
| 25 | Server-side processing | It refers to operations that are performed by the server. |
| 26 | Apache web server | It is software maintained by Apache web foundations for open source web server creation and deployment. |
| 27 | IIS (Internet Information Services) | It is an extensible web server created by Microsoft for use with Windows |
| 28 | JavaScript | It is a client side scripting language that runs by the JavaScript engine of a web browser. |
| 29 | Image Swap | It is swapping of images. |
| 30 | Image Roller | It is an image mouse over when clicking on the image. |
| 31 | JavaScript Engine | It is a program which executes JavaScript code. |
| 32 | HTML document | It contains HTML elements that define the content and structure of a web page. |
| 33 | DOCTYPE declaration | It is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in |
| 34 | HTML element | It is a single component of an HTML document. |
| 35 | Tag | A tag is an element which forms a part of an HTML document. |
| 36 | Opening tag | It’s the start of the HTML document. |
| 37 | Closing Tag | It’s the end of the HTML document. |
| 38 | Attribute | a piece of information that determines the properties of a field |
| 39 | CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) | They are used to control how web pages are displayed using layout designs on web pages. |
| 40 | Style sheet | A type of template that defines the layout of the program. |
| 41 | External Style Sheet | A CSS that is written in an externaldocument and can be referenced by multiple documents. |
| 42 | Rule Set | A set of rules that software is made up. |
| 43 | Selector | It is used to selects elements with a specific class attribute. |
| 44 | Declarative Block | A piece of code written inside left curly brace ('{') and end when a matching right curly brace ('}') is reached. |
| 45 | Declaration | A declaration introduces names into a translation unit. |
| 46 | Rule | It is a set of instructions to follow. |
| 47 | XHTML (eXtensible HTML) | It is part of the family of XML markup languages. |
| 48 | W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) | It is an international community in which member organizations work together to develop Web standards. |
| 49 | WHATWG (Web HyperText Web Application Technology Work Group) | It is a community of people interested in evolving HTML and related technologies. |
| 50 | IDE (Integrated Development Environment) | It’s a tool used for software development. |
| 51 | Suite | It is a collection of computer programs usually application software or programming software. |
| 52 | Deploy | It refers to setting up web applications to the server where we host it. |
| 53 | Publish | It is a method of deployment which is more secure and this gives a bit of security and performance. |
| 54 | FTP program | For deploying a website we need to transfer the folders and files from website to web server using internet. |
| 55 | FTP (File Transfer Protocol) | To transfer files to or from the web server |
| 56 | FTP plugin | An software that establishes a connection between a computer and a server. |
| 57 | Web Hosting | An activity for providing storage space for accessing websites. |
| 58 | IP address | It is a unique string of numbers that identifies each computer using the Internet to communicate. |
| 59 | Domain name | It is a part of a network address that identifies to a particular domain. |
| 60 | URL (Uniform Resource Locator) | It is the unique address for a file that is accessible on the Internet. |
| 61 | Protocol | It is a system of rules that specify interactions between communicating entities. |
| 62 | Path | A path is where it lists the folders that contain the file that resides on the server. |
| 63 | Usability | It refers to how easy or navigational it is to use a website by all users. |
| 64 | Cross Browser Compatibility | The web pages that work on as many different web browsers as possible. |
| 65 | User Accessibility | It refers to the qualities that make a website accessible to users like users with disability. |
| 66 | SEO (Search Engine Optimization) | It refers to the goal of optimizing website so its pages will rank high in search engines. |
| 67 | RWD (Responsive Web Design) | It refers to the practice of creating websites that adapt gracefully to the screen size like mobiles, computers. |
| 68 | Native Mobile Application | It is a smartphone application that is coded in a specific programming language, such as Java for Android operating systems |