1. AJAX - hat describes an approach to using a number of technologies together, including HTML or XHTML, Cascading Style Sheets, JavaScript, The Document Object Model, XML, XSLT, and the XMLHttpRequest object. <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/AJAX>
2. applet are created from classes, they do not have main method. They have several methods to control the applet. <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/applet-137165.html>
3. Bootstrap framework is a toolkit for coding with HTML, CSS, and JS. Quickly prototype your ideas or build your entire app with our Sass variables. <https://getbootstrap.com/>
4. CGI (common gateway interface) is a standard for external programs to interface with information servers, such as HTTP servers. <http://www.gnu.org/software/cgicc/doc/cgi_overview.html>
5. client - a computer or a program that sends a request to another computer program <https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/en/SSAL2T_8.1.0/com.ibm.cics.tx.doc/concepts/c_clnt_sevr_model.html>
6. CSS – is a language to format documents and HTML files. <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Introduction_to_CSS/How_CSS_works>
7. DHTML he Dynamic HTML (DHTML) - allows authors programmable access to the individual components of their Web documents. <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms533022(v=vs.85).aspx>
8. DNS – converts host names to IPs to send the client to the right place. <https://dyn.com/blog/dns-why-its-important-how-it-works/>
9. Ethernet a physical cable to connect networks. <https://www.lifewire.com/what-is-an-ethernet-cable-817548>
10. FTP short for File Transfer Protocol. FTP is the language on a TCP/IP to transfer files to computers. https://www.wired.com/2010/02/ftp\_for\_beginners/#What\_is\_FTP.3F
11. HTML - a markup language used to tell your browser how to structure websites. <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Getting_started>
12. HTTP a set of standards to exchange information on the world wide web. <https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/h/http.htm>
13. IP address a unique number for the computers in the system. <https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/45349/ip-address>
14. JQuery a fast JavaScript library. It makes things with HTML much simpler with a simple API. <https://jquery.com/>
15. MIME is an extension of the original Internet e-mail protocol that lets people use the protocol to transfer different kinds of data on the internet. <http://searchmicroservices.techtarget.com/definition/MIME-Multi-Purpose-Internet-Mail-Extensions>
16. ping allows a user to verify that a particular IP address exists and can accept requests. <http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/ping>
17. router Routers connect networks. A router links computers to the Internet, so users can share the connection. <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/small-business/resource-center/connect-employees-offices/network-switch-what.html>
18. server a physical computer dedicated to run services to serve the needs of other computers. https://learntomato.com/what-is-a-client-what-is-a-server-what-is-a-host/
19. servlet a Java programming language that is used to extend the capabilities of servers <https://docs.oracle.com/javaee/5/tutorial/doc/bnafe.html>
20. SQL programming language used for managing databases <http://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/SQL>
21. SSH a method for secure remote login from one computer to another. <https://www.ssh.com/ssh/protocol/>
22. SSL the standard security technology for establishing an encrypted link between a web server and a browser. http://info.ssl.com/article.aspx?id=10241
23. TCP/IP open-standard communications protocol suite that is the standard for communicating on the Internet.
24. telnet *(this is also an acronym) a network protocol that allows a user on one computer to log onto another computer that is part of the same network.* [*https://www.lifewire.com/what-does-telnet-do-2483642*](https://www.lifewire.com/what-does-telnet-do-2483642)
25. traceroute etermines the route to a destination by sending Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo packets to the destination. <https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/314868/how-to-use-tracert-to-troubleshoot-tcp-ip-problems-in-windows>
26. Unicode provides a unique number for every character, no matter what platform, device, application or language. http://unicode.org/standard/WhatIsUnicode.html
27. URL – the address of a web page https://www.verisign.com/en\_US/website-presence/online/what-is-a-url/index.xhtml
28. UTF-8 encoding that can be as compact as ASCII (if the file is just plain English text) but can also contain any unicode characters https://www.fileformat.info/info/unicode/utf8.htm
29. W3C – a group of people to establish web standards <https://www.w3.org/Consortium/>
30. xDSL – uses telephone lines to connect to a network.
31. XHTML similar to HTML where it is a markup langague for the web https://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/introduction.html
32. XML -independent tool for storing and transporting data <https://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_whatis.asp>
33. XSL a language for expressing style sheets. <https://www.w3.org/Style/XSL/WhatIsXSL.html>