1. Defining Terms
2. Bandwidth:
   1. Bandwidth is the amount of traffic that a connection can handle. The more traffic the larger the bandwidth should be. Lots of traffic will little bandwidth will cause things to slow down.
3. Code:
   1. Code the actual words, numbers and symbols that are typed into a computer to create a list of instructions that tells a computer what to do. Code is written in programming language.
4. CSS:
   1. CSS or cascading style sheet is linked to many web pages in a website and allow for easy styling of text and different elements on the page. The style sheet makes for a quick and easy way to edit the format of elements on a page.
5. DNS:
   1. The DNS or domain name system is a translator that converts a web address from words that the user can understand to a string of numbers that the computer can interpret.
6. Download:
   1. A download is when your copy information from a file on a webpage and save it to your computer.
7. Host:
   1. A host is a company that provides the service of hosting. Hosting allows people and businesses to save their website and its webpages to a server. The host manages the website and allows people using the internet to access the information on that site.
8. HTML:
   1. Hypertext Markup Language is a language that is used to create websites. The code in this language uses tags to tell the computer what to do with the text within it. Tags look like: <span>”content here”</span> or <h1>”content here”</h2>. These tags tell the computer how to style the text inside of them.
9. HTTP:
   1. Hypertext Transfer Protocol is a set of rules for how data sent by websites should be deconstructed and then constructed on the other end.
10. Markup Language:
    1. Markup language is used to tell the computer to treat a certain portion of text differently than the rest. For example if you wanted to bold or underline text you would use markup language.
11. Mainframe:
    1. A mainframe is very large central hub that many servers will connect to. A mainframe must be secure and have vast processing power because of all the information it contains.
12. Online:
    1. Online traditionally mean to be connected in some way. Most people of online as being connected to the internet, but devices on smaller networks can be considered online if they are powered on and functioning with other devices on that network.
13. Search Engine:
    1. A search engine is powerful tool that scans most every webpage on the internet in search of keywords. A search engine will allow you to find specific webpages with information that is pertinent to what you are looking for.
14. Server:
    1. Servers and usually a powerful computer that connects other computers. A server essentially “serves” up information from one computer to the next. A central hub that connects many computers.
15. URL:
    1. Uniform Resource Locator is the address of a webpage. It tell the computer the exact place on the web that you want to go.
16. Web Browser:
    1. A web browser is a tool that is can used to surf the web. It comes with many features built in such as a search bar, history list, favorites list, and tabbed browsing.
17. Webpage:
    1. A webpage is a document contained in a website that is delivered via the World Wide Web.
18. Website:
    1. A website is multiple webpages that are put together to make a cohesive project.
19. World Wide Web:
    1. A collection of millions of websites that uses the internet to gather and send information.
20. The World Wide Web or Web and the internet are separate entities that work together. The internet is the main hardware, wires and computers that connect millions of computers together. It is a tool that is used by the Web to share information all of the world. The web is a collection of documents or webpages that used the internet a vessel to transfer information. The internet is like a cargo ship and harbors while the web is the very cargo that the ship is carrying.