**Module-1 Assignment**

1. **Ajax:** Ajax is not a programming language or a tool, but a concept. Ajax is a [client-side script](http://www.seguetech.com/blog/2013/02/07/what-are-the-pros-and-cons-of-client-side-scripting) that communicates to and from a server/database without the need for a [postback](http://www.c-sharpcorner.com/uploadfile/2f73dd/what-is-postback-in-Asp-Net/) or a complete page refresh. The best definition I’ve read for Ajax is “the method of exchanging data with a server, and updating parts of a web page – without reloading the entire page.”
2. **MySQL:** MySQL is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS) based on Structured Query Language (SQL). ... LAMP is a Web development platform that uses Linux as the operating system, Apache as the Web server, MySQL as the relational database management system and PHP as the object-oriented scripting language.
3. **PHP:** PHP (recursive acronym for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.
4. **LAMP stack:** LAMP stack is a popular open source web platform commonly used to run dynamic web sites and servers. It includes Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP/Python/Perl and is considered by many the platform of choice for development and deployment of high performance web applications which require a solid and reliable foundation.
5. **Drupal:** Drupal is content management software. It's used to make many of the websites and applications you use every day. Drupal has great standard features, like easy content authoring, reliable performance, and excellent security. But what sets it apart is its flexibility; modularity is one of its core principles.
6. **HTML:** Hypertext Markup Language, a standardized system for tagging text files to achieve font, color, graphic, and hyperlink effects on World Wide Web pages.
7. **Node**.**js:** Node.js is a platform built on Chrome's JavaScript runtime for easily building fast and scalable network applications. Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it lightweight and efficient, perfect for data-intensive real-time applications that run across distributed devices.
8. **CSS:** CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet and is used by web pages to help keep information in the proper display format. CSS files can help define font, size, color, spacing, border and location of HTML information on a web page, and can also be used to create a continuous look throughout multiple pages of a website.
9. **GIT:** Git is a [version control system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Version_control_system) (vcs) for tracking changes in [computer files](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_file) and coordinating work on those files among multiple people. It is primarily used for source code management in [software development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_development),but it can be used to keep track of changes in any set of files. As a [distributed revision control](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributed_revision_control) system it is aimed at speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.
10. **UX:** User experience design is a concept that has many dimensions, and it includes a bunch of different disciplines—such as interaction design, information architecture, visual design, usability, and human-computer interaction.
11. **DNS:** Domain Name Servers (dns) are the Internet's equivalent of a phone book. They maintain a directory of domain names and translate them to Internet Protocol (IP) addresses. This is necessary because, although domain names are easy for people to remember, computers or machines, access websites based on IP addresses.
12. **AngularJS:** is a structural framework for dynamic web apps. It lets you use HTML as your template language and lets you extend HTML's syntax to express your application's components clearly and succinctly. AngularJS's data binding and dependency injection eliminate much of the code you would otherwise have to write.
13. **API:** Application program interface (API) is a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. An API specifies how software components should interact. Additionally, APIs are used when programming graphical user interface (GUI) components.
14. **What is the difference between JQuery and JavaScript?:** While many web developers confuse JavaScript and jQuery as two separate programming languages, it is important for you to realize that they are both JavaScript. The difference is that jQuery has been optimized to perform many common scripting functions and it does so while using fewer lines of code.