

STUDY GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAMMING

Computer Network

- » Two or more computers that are connected and can share data.

Interconnected Computer Network

- » Two or more computer networks that are connected and can share data.

The Internet

- » A system of interconnected networks that connect billions of computers and devices worldwide.

World Wide Web

- » An information or data sharing model built on top of a global system of the Internet.

HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol)

- » A protocol for transferring data over the Internet.

Websites

- » Collections of files hosted on a server and accessed through the world wide web.

Browsers

- » Software used to traverse the Internet and access data from servers via URLs.

URLs (Uniform Resource Locators)

- » A name that describes the location of the files that make up a website.

Clients

- » Personal devices such as computers, phones, or tablets that are used to access the web.

Servers

- » Used to host the massive amounts of files that make up websites and "serve" files to end users.

Client-Server Model



Domain Name

- » A unique name, tied to an IP Address, that identifies a website.

DNS (Domain Name System)

- » A directory that stores and helps locate websites via user-friendly domain names

IP (Internet Protocol) Addresses

- » Unique numerical labels assigned to internet devices and websites.

User Experience Design

- » Design practice that centers around user behavior in order to deliver an accessible and enjoyable product.

Wireframes

- » Sketches that detail out the features and functionality of the site.

Annotations

- » Notes on wireframes that describe the structure and usability of the site's features.

Visual Design

- » Design practice that creates a hierarchy of information and communicates ideas using layout, color, typography, images, video and more.

Front End

- » Developer practice involving the client-facing side of a website or app. Front-end languages include HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

HTML

- » A front-end markup language that defines the content of, and provides the basic structure for, webpages.

CSS

- » A front-end language used to add style to HTML content.

JavaScript

- » A front-end, object-oriented programming language used to add interactivity to web pages.

Back End

- » Developer practice involving the server-facing side of a website or app. Back-end languages include Ruby (Ruby on Rails), Node.js, PHP, Python, C++, and more.