1. Then, search online for a definition or description of that technology or term. Try to understand what role it plays in the context of how web applications were described in that chapter.
2. Open a Word or Text file and paste in your description for each of the technologies you researched. You should have a total of 10 descriptions listed.

### Java Developer

**Java EE 5 platform** - Java SE is also used to develop applets, which are programs that run in web browsers. Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE): The Java platform for developing enterprise-oriented applications and servlets, which are server programs that conform to Java EE's Servlet API. Java EE is built on top of Java SE. Java SE is a computing platform for development and deployment of portable code for desktop and server environments. Java SE was formerly known as Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition (J2SE). The platform uses Java programming language and is part of the Java software-platform family.

**Annotations** - annotation is a form of syntactic metadata that can be added to Java source code. Classes, methods, variables, parameters and packages may beannotated. Like Javadoc tags, Java annotations can be read from source files.

**JPA** - The Java Persistence API (JPA) is a Java specification for accessing, persisting, and managing data between Java objects / classes and a relational database. JPA was defined as part of the EJB 3.0 specification as a replacement for the EJB 2 CMP Entity Beans specification. JPA is just a specification while Hibernate is one of the JPA provider. JPA is a specification for object-relational mapping in Java. As for most standards it is implemented by different frameworks. ... You can quickly switch your JPA implementation, as long as you're not using any proprietary features.

**Dependency injection** is a technique whereby one object (or static method) supplies the dependencies of another object. A dependency is an object that can be used (a service). An injection is the passing of a dependency to a dependent object (a client) that would use it.

**EJB 3.0** - Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) is a Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE) Version 5 technology for the development and deployment of component-based business applications.

**JSF** - (JavaServer Faces) 2 uses [Facelets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facelets) as its default templating system. Other view technologies such as [XUL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XUL) or plain Java[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaServer_Faces#cite_note-3) can also be employed. In contrast, JSF 1.x uses [JavaServer Pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaServer_Pages) (JSP) as its default templating system.,

**JSP** - JavaServer Pages (JSP) is a technology that helps software developers create dynamically generated web pages based on HTML, XML, or other document types. JSP is similar to PHP and ASP, but it uses the Java programming language.

**JMX** - Java Management Extensions is a Java technology that supplies tools for managing and monitoring applications, system objects, devices and service-oriented networks. Those resources are represented by objects called MBeans

**NodeJS** is an open-source, cross-platform JavaScript run-time environment that executes JavaScript code outside of a browser.

**NoSQL** data stores (Solr and Cassandra) - database provides a mechanism for storage and retrieval of data that is modeled in means other than the tabular relations used in relational databases. SQL vs NoSQL: High-Level Differences. SQL databases are primarily called as Relational Databases (RDBMS); whereas NoSQL database are primarily called as non-relational or distributed database. ... SQL databases have predefined schema whereas NoSQL databases have dynamic schema for unstructured data.