**BA371 The Code Issue Terms & Definitions**

**The Man in the Taupe Blazer**

* *TMitTB (the man in the taupe blazer)*: technical team lead
* Scrum Master: the facilitator for an agile development team. Scrum is a methodology that allows a team to self-organize and make changes quickly, in accordance with agile principles. The scrum master manages the process for how information is exchanged
* Platform: Computing platform, a framework on which applications may be run
* Drupal 7: the friendly and powerful content management platform for building nearly any kind of website; from blogs and micro-sites to collaborative social communities
* Magento: an open source e-commerce platform written in PHP. The software was originally developed by Varien Inc., a US private company headquartered in Culver City, CA, with assistance from volunteers
* PHP: a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by the PHP group. It is a widely used open source general purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML
* Node.js: an open-source, cross-platform JavaScript run-time environment for executing JavaScropt code server-side
* Backbone.js: a JavaScript library with a restful JSON interface and is based on the model-view-presenter application design paradigm
* JavaScript: high-level, dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based, multi-paradigm, and interpreted programming language. Alongside HTML and CSS, JS is one of the three core technologies of WWW content production
* Content management (system)/project: (CMS) is a computer application that supports the creation and modification of digital content
* Customer relationship management: an approach to manage a company’s interaction with current and potential customers
* Enterprise resource planning: (ERP) is a business process management software that allows an organization to use a system of integrated applications to manage the business and automate many back office functions related to technology, services and human resources
* WordPress: a free and open-source content management system based on PHP and MySQL. To function, WordPress has to be installed on a web server, which would either be part of an internet hosting service or network host in its own right
* Spaghetti code: a pejorative phrase for source code that has a complex and tangled control structure, especially one using many GOTO statements, exceptions, threads, or other “unstructured” branching constructs. It is named such because program flow is conceptually like a bowl of spaghetti
* Third-party services: web-based technologies that are not exclusively operated or controlled by a government entity or that involve significant participation of a non-government entity
* Agile cycle: the agile software development life cycle is based on the iterative and incremental process models, and focuses upon adaptability to changing product requirements and enhancing customer satisfaction through rapid delivery of working product features and client participation

**Why Are We Here?**

* *PHP: Interpreted programming language. Used a lot for developing Web applications.*
* *Perl: a high-level general-purpose programming language used  especially for Web applications*
* *Oraper1: a special version of the Perl Language modified to work the Oracle database*
* *Java: a general-purpose computer programming language that is concurrent, class-based, object-oriented, and specifically designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible*
* *Python: a high-level general-purpose programming language*
* *Lisp: an old programming language, traditionally used for artificial intelligence*
* *Clojure: a lisp dialect (a variation of Lisp)*
* *XSLT: Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations. A language for transforming XML documents into other XML (extensible markup language: communicates data between programs) documents, or other formats such as HTML for web pages, plain text, or XSL Formatting Objects, which may subsequently be converted to other formats, such as PDF, PostSCript, and PNG.*

**How Do You Type an 'A'?**

**Let's Begin**

**From Hardware to Software**

**How Does Code Become Software?', '2016-01-01');**

**What Is an Algorithm?**

* **Algorithm**: a specified process used to solve a problem.
* **Programming Language**: a system used to code algorithms (often allows you to store, apply, and share algorithms).
* **Library**: a set of coded algorithms.
* **DRY Principle**: “Don’t Repeat Yourself.” Try not to write the same code twice.

**The Sprint**

**What's With All These Conferences, Anyway?**

**Why Are Programmers So Intense About Languages?**

**The Beauty of the Standard Library**

**What Do Different Languages Do?**

**The Importance of C**

* **C:** programming language created by Dennis Ritchie in the late 1960s at Bell Labs. “ridiculously fast”.
* **Unix**: operating system developed in early 1970s. Programmed in C. Spread from Bell Labs to schools to large industrial systems to everywhere (Linux, Android, OS-X).
* **Kernel :** the lowest level of an operating system. The Unix/Linux kernel is like the engine in a car. It is the actual operating system. It communicate between software and hardware.
* **Shell**: is a user interface for access to an operating system’s services. It is named a ‘shell’ because it is the outermost layer around the operating system kernel.
* **Shell Script:** A program written in the shell language. Runs directly in the shell

**The Corporate Object Revolution**

**Look How Big and Weird Things Get With Just Python**

**Why Are Coders Angry?**

* **Bikeshedding:** Technical disputes over minor, marginal issues conducted while more serious ones are being overlooked.

**The Legend of the 10x Programmer**

**The Thing About Real Artists Is That They...**

**We Still Need to Choose...**

**Why Are There So Many Languages?**

* **COBOL** – Short for Common Business Oriented Language. COBOL is a compiled English-like language designed mainly for business use.
* **Fortran** – Short for Formula Translation. Fortran is a general-purpose computer language that is especially suited to numeric computation and scientific computing.
* **Lisp** – Short for List Processor. Lisp is a language created as a practical mathematical notation for computer programs. Sometimes referred as “Lots of superfluous parentheses.”
* **ITA** – travel industry software division of Google.

**The Time You Attended the Email Address Validation Meeting**

* **HTML**: Hypertext Markup Language is the standard markup language for creating web pages.
* **RFC 5321:** This specification is a revision of Request For Comments (RFC): Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
* **RFC 5322:** This specification is a revision of Request For Comments (RFC): Internet Message Format

**What Is the Relationship Between Code and Data?**

**Where Does Data Live?**

* **SQL**: Structured Query Language is a domain-specific language used in programming and designed for managing data held in a relational database management system (RDBMS).

The Language of White Collars

Briefly on the Huge Subject of Microsoft

Liquid Infrastructure

Off the Shelf

What About JavaScript?

What's the Absolute Minimum I Must Know About PHP?

How Are Apps Made?

The Framework: Wilder, Younger Cousin of the Software Development Kit

What Is Debugging?

Nothing Is Built

How Does Testing Work?

And Now for Something Beautiful

The Triumph of Middle Management

How Do You Pick a Programming Language?

Welcome to the Scrum

Managing Programmers

We Are Going to Ship

Should You Learn to Code?