**Internet and Web Jargon  
Rochak Kunwar**

1. **Applet -** An applet is a [computer program](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_program) that can be run inside a [web browser](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser). Applets were used to provide interactive features to web applications that historically could not be provided by [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) alone. They could capture [mouse input](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mouse_(computing)) and also had controls like [buttons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Button_(computing)) or [check boxes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Check_box).
2. **CGI (Common Gateway Interface)** - The common gateway interface (CGI) is a standard way for a Web to pass a Web user's request to an application program and to receive data back to forward to the user. When the user requests a Web page (for example, by clicking on a highlighted word or entering a Web site address), the server sends back the requested page- this process is called CGI.
3. **Client --** A client is a piece of computer hardware or software that accesses a service made available by a server. The server is often (but not always) on another computer system, in which case the client accesses the service by way of a network.

1. **DHTML (Dynamic Hypertext Markup Language) –**

DHTML is a combination of web development technologies used to create dynamically changing website. Web pages may include animation, dynamic menus and text effects.

1. DNS (**Domain Name System**) DNS is a [hierarchical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hierarchical) decentralized naming system for computers, services, or other resources connected to the [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet) or a private network. DNS is the phonebook of the Internet. DNS translates domain name (eg: google.com) to IP address so browsers can load Internet resources.
2. Ethernet - A standard way to connect computers on a network over a wired connection. It provides a simple [interface](https://techterms.com/definition/interface) and for connecting multiple devices, such computers, [routers](https://techterms.com/definition/router), and [switches](https://techterms.com/definition/switch).
3. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) A communication protocol governing the transfer of files from one computer to another over a network.
4. SQL (Structured Query Language) - It is a query language used for accessing and modifying information in a database. Some common SQL commands include "insert," "update," and "delete."
5. HTML (**Hypertext Markup Language) -** HTML defines the structure and layout of a Web document by using a variety of [tags](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/tag.html) and [attributes](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/A/attribute.html).
6. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) - CCS are used to format the layout of [Web pages](https://techterms.com/definition/webpage).  With CSS, designers and users can create [style sheets](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/style_sheet.html)that define how different elements, such as headers and links, appear.
7. HTTP (***H***yper***T***ext ***T***ransfer ***P***rotocol)  HTTP is the underlying [protocol](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/P/protocol.html) used by the [World Wide Web](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/W/World_Wide_Web.html) and this protocol defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions [Web servers](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/W/Web_server.html) and [browsers](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/B/browser.html) should take in response to various commands. Eg: commanding a web server to display the web page using URL.
8. IP address (Internet Protocol address) – IP address is a logical address that is assigned to every single computer, printer, switch, router or any other device that is part of a TCP/IP- based network.
9. MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension) : MIME is an internet standard that helps extend the limited capabilities of email by allowing insertion of images, sounds and text in a message.
10. **Ping** - A ping is a signal sent to a [host](https://techterms.com/definition/host) that requests a response. It serves two primary purposes: 1) to check if the host is available and 2) to measure how long the response takes.
11. **Router** - A Router is a device that analyzes the content of data packets transmitted within a network or to another network.
12. **SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)** - SSL is a networking [protocol](https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/protocol) designed for securing connections between web [clients](https://searchenterprisedesktop.techtarget.com/definition/client) and web [servers](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/server) over an insecure network, such as the [internet](https://searchwindevelopment.techtarget.com/definition/Internet).
13. **UTF-8 (Unicode Transformation Format-8**) - It is most popular type of Unicode encoding. Uses one to 4 bytes.  It uses one [byte](https://techterms.com/definition/byte) for standard English letters and symbols, two bytes for additional Latin and Middle Eastern characters, and three bytes for Asian characters. Additional characters can be represented using four bytes.
14. **Server** - A server can be a computer, a device or a program that is dedicated to managing network resources. In multiprocessing OS a server would be a program managing the resources rather than entire computer sharing resources to other computers or device in a network.
15. S**ervlet** – Servlet are a small program that runs on a [web](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/web)[server](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/server), often accessing [databases](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/database) in response to [client](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/client) [input](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/input).
16. **Unicode** - A [standard](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/standard.html) for representing [characters](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/character.html) as [integers](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/I/integer.html). Unlike [ASCII](https://techterms.com/definition/ascii), which was designed to represent only basic English characters, Unicode was designed to support characters from all languages around the world. Eg: UTF8, UTF16.
17. **xDSL (x** Digital Subscriber Line)  **-** xDSL refers to Broadband Access technologies based on Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) technology. The “x” signifies to the various categories of DSL. The two main categories being ADSL and SDSL.
18. **TCP/IP(Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)** - [TCP](https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/TCP)/IP is a suite of communication [protocols](https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/protocol) used to interconnect [network](https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/network) devices on the interne
19. **telne**t - It is a a network protocol that allows a user on one computer to log into another computer that is part of the same network.
20. **Traceroute** - Traceroute is a [computer network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network) diagnostic tool for displaying the route (path) and measuring transit delays of [packets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_packet) across an [Internet Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Protocol) (IP) network. This command will show us how long it takes and the routers it passes through until it reaches its destination.
21. **W3C (The World Wide Web Consortium)** – W3C is an international organization committed to improving the web. It sets up standards for the WWW.
22. **XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language**) - IT  is a hybrid language between XML and HTML. Because XHTML is "extensible," Web developers can create their own objects and [tags](https://techterms.com/definition/tag) for each Web page they build. This gives the developers more control over the appearance and organization of their Web pages.
23. **XML** (**Extensible Markup Language) : XML** is a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) that defines a set of rules for encoding [documents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronic_document) in a [format](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_format) that is both [human-readable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human-readable_medium)and [machine-readable](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Machine-readable_data).
24. XSL (**E**xtensible **S**tyle **L**anguage**)** : XSL is a language for creating a [style sheet](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/style-sheet) that describes how data sent over the Web using the [XML](https://searchmicroservices.techtarget.com/definition/XML-Extensible-Markup-Language) is to be presented to the user.
25. **URL** (**Uniform Resource Locator) :** Itis defined as the global[address](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/A/address.html) of [documents](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/D/document.html) and other [resources](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/R/resource.html) on the [World Wide Web](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/W/World_Wide_Web.html). The URL is an address that sends users to a specific resource online, such as a webpage, video or other document or resource.
26. **JQuery** : It is a [JavaScript](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/J/JavaScript.html)[library](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/L/library.html) that is used by Web developers to navigate [HTML](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/H/HTML.html)documents, handle events, perform animations and add [Ajax](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/A/Ajax.html)interactions to [Web pages](https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/W/web_page.html).
27. **Bootstrap** : Bootstrap is a [free and open source](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/Free-and-open-source-software-FOSS-or-free-libre-open-source-software-FLOSS) [front end](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/front-end) development framework for the creation of websites and [web apps](https://searchsoftwarequality.techtarget.com/definition/Web-application-Web-app).
28. **AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript And XML)** : is a set of [Web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development) techniques using many web technologies on the [client side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client_side) to create [asynchronous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asynchronous_I/O) [Web applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application).
29. **Angular** : **Angular** is a [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript)-based [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software) front-end [web application framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application_framework). The library provides a number of features that make it trivial to implement the complex requirements of modern applications, such as data binding, routing, and animations.
30. **React :**  **React** is a [JavaScript library](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript_library)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/React_(JavaScript_library)#cite_note-react-3) for building [user interfaces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_interfaces). React can be used as a base in the development of [single-page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-page_application) or mobile applications.
31. **Vue** : **Vue** is an [open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open-source_software) [JavaScript framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript_framework) for building [user interfaces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_interface) and [single-page applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-page_application).