Iván Santiago Enriquez Benavides
CS213
Brother Farnsworth
May 18, 2020

Internet & Web Jargon

1. **Internet:** Is the system that interconnect computer networks and devices. "It is a *network of networks* that consists of private, public, academic, business, and government networks of local to global scope" Internet links electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies.

    - Source:

    Wikipedia. (2020, May 11). *Internet.* Retrieved from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet

2. **World Wide Web**: The world wide web known as 'www' or 'web' is a collection of webpages we can find on internet. All web pages we visit are part of world wide web, that's why we use www while typing a webpage name.

    - Source:

    BBC. *What is the World Wide Web?* Retrieved from: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkcqn39/articles/z2nbgk7

3. **Client:** it is the computer device that starts contact with a server through internet to make use of a determined stored resource.

    - Source:

    Webopedia. *Client/Server Computing*. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/Computer_Science/Client_Server_Computing

4. **Server**: this is the device that receives the requests from the client, and provides the needed information from its own resources.

    - Source:

    Webopedia. *Client/Server Computing*. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/Computer_Science/Client_Server_Computing

5. **URL**: URL means Uniform Resource Locator and "is defined as the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web." In other words, it specifies the location and the mechanism to retrieve the information from a determinate server. Sometimes, people get confused about domain name and URL, but they are different as domain name is part of the URL.

    - Source:

    Verisign. *What is URL*. Retrieved from: https://www.verisign.com/en_US/website-presence/online/what-is-a-url/index.xhtml

6. **IP Address**: IP address means Internet Protocol address. This is a unique address that identifies a device on internet or a local network. There are two types of primary IP address: IPv4 and IPv6.

    Source:

    - Source:

    TechTerms. (2016, September 21) *IP Adress*. Retrieved from: https://techterms.com/definition/ip_address

7. **DNS:** means Domain Name System, and it translates domain names to IP address. That is important because it permits that users access to internet locations by domain names.

    - Source:

    Cloudflare. *What is DNS? How DNS Works?* Retrieved from: https://techterms.com/definition/dns

8. **HTTP:** HTTP means Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. This is useful for communication between client and servers and it could be defined as a protocol used by the World Wide Web and how messages are formatted and transmitted.

    - Source:

    W3schools.com What is HTTP? Retrieved from: https://www.w3schools.com/whatis/whatis_http.asp

9. **FTP:** it means File Transfer Protocol and as its name shows it is the way to transfer files online. FTP transfer data using Internet's TCP/IP protocols.

    - Source:

    Digital Trends. *What is FTP?*. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/F/ftp.html

10. **MIME:** is a non-text e-mail attachments format specification. It is useful to allow the attachment to be sent over internet. MIME means Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension, and file extensions are .mim and .mme.

    - Source:

    Howstuffworks. What is MIME? Retrieved from: https://computer.howstuffworks.com/question334.htm

11. **Ethernet:** Is a technology designed for connecting devices in a local-area network (LAN) or wide area network (WAN). "Ethernet describes how network devices can format and transmit data so other devices on the same local or campus area network segment can recognize, receive, and process the information."

    - Source:

    SearchNetworking. Ethernet. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/E/Ethernet.html

12. **TCP/IP:** it means Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, and it is a set of rules that permits the communication between computers and networks like internet. TCP is responsible for data delivery once IP has been found. TCP/IP divides communication tasks into layers in order to maintain things standardized: data layer, internet layer, transport layer, and application layer.

    - Source:

    Sharon Fisher. (2019, July 30). *What is TCP/IP and how does it work?* Retrieved from:

    https://www.avast.com/c-what-is-tcp-ip

13. **HTML:** Short for Hyper Text Markup Language, and is a language for website creation. This uses short codes typed into text-file (tags). Then text is saved as html and it is view through a browser.

- Source:

Yourhtmlsource. What is HTML? Retrieved form: https://www.yourhtmlsource.com/starthere/whatishtml.html

14. **CSS:** Short for *Cascading Style Sheets*, this is a tool to create style sheets that gives appearance to different elements of the webpage like: headers, links, etc. These style sheets can be applied to any webpage.

    - Source:

    Webopedia. *CSS – Cascading Style Sheets*. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/CSS.html

15. **JavaScript:** JavaScript is a programming language developed by Netscape to help programmers to develop interactive sites. It shares many features and structures of Java language. Javascript can interact with HTML source code, allowing programmers to "spice up their sites with dynamic content."

    - Source:

    Webopedia. Javascript. Retrieved form: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/J/JavaScript.html

16. **PHP:** means Hypertext Preprocessor, this is an open source scripting language. PHP codes are executed on the server and the result are showed at the browser as plain HTML. Files extension is .php.

    - Source:

    W3Schools.com. *PHP Introduction*. Retrieved from: https://www.w3schools.com/php/php_intro.asp

17. **SQL:** means structured query language. "SQL is a standardized query language for requesting information from a database." The original version was designed by IBM in 1974 and 1975.

    - Source:

    Webopedia. *SQL – structured query language*. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/SQL.html

18. **Ping:** signal sent to a host that request a response, and it is useful for check if the host is available and measure how long the response takes.

    - Source:

    TechTerms. *Ping*. Retrieved from: https://techterms.com/definition/ping

19. **Telnet**: "is a terminal emulation program for TCP/IP networks such as the Internet." It connects a computer to a server on the network. User enter commands on Telnet program and they will be executed as if user is entering them directly on the server console.

    - Source:

    Webopedia. *Telnet*. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/Telnet.html

20. **SSH:** "method for secure remote login from one computer to another." Secure Shell is a program to: login, move files from one machine to another. It provides strong authentication and secure communications over insecure channels.

    - Source:
      SSH.com. *SSH Protocol*. Retrieved from: https://www.ssh.com/ssh/protocol/

21. **Traceroute:** network diagnostic tool used to track the pathway taken by a packet on an IP network from source to destination. It is also known as tracert. It helps to identify fail points in the rout.

    - Source:

    Techopedia. Traceroute. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/T/traceroute.html

22. **Router:** Device that execute traffic directing functions on internet. It is connected to data lines from different IP networks. For instance, we know home or office routers that forward IP packets from home computers to internet.

    - Source:

    Wikipedia. (2020, May 9). *Router (computing)*. Retrieved from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Router_(computing)

23. **DSL:** Stands for "Digital Subscriber Line." DSL is a communications medium used to transfer digital signals over standard telephone lines. Along with cable Internet, DSL is one of the most popular ways ISPs provide broadband Internet access.

    - Source:

    Techterms. (2014, September 25). *DSL*. Retrieved from: https://techterms.com/definition/dsl

24. **Fiber-optic**: "A technology that uses glass (or plastic) threads (fibers) to transmit data. A fiber optic cable consists of a bundle of glass threads, each of which is capable of transmitting messages modulated onto light waves."

    - Source:

    Vangie Beal. Webopedia: Fiber optics. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/F/fiber_optics.html

25. **Cable Modem:** is like a bridge between client's LAN and coaxial cable network. It works as bridge and as modem. Operates physical layer and link layer. It has its own IP.

    - Source:

    Techopedia. *Cable Modem*. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/C/cable_modem.html

26. **UTF-8:** Means Unicode Transformation Format. UTF refers to the types of Unicode character encodings, UTF-8 – is the most popular type of Unicode encoding and uses one 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. UTF-8 is backwards compatible with ASCII, since the first 128 characters are mapped to the same values."

    - Source:

    Techterms. (2012, April 20). *UTF*. Retrieved from: https://techterms.com/definition/utf

27. **SSL:** means Secure Sockets Layer and is a protocol to transmit private documents in internet. It uses a cryptographic system that uses two keys to encrypt data (a public key known to everyone and a private or secret key known only to the recipient of the message.)

- Source:

Webopedia. *SSL- Secure Sockets Layer*. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/SSL.html

28. **W3C:** international consortium of companies involved with the Internet and the Web, "founded in 1994 by Tim Berners-Lee, the original architect of the World Wide Web. The organization's purpose is to develop open standards so that the Web evolves in a single direction."

- Source:

Webopedia. *W3C- The world wide consortium*. https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/W/W3C.html

29. **XML:** XML is just information wrapped in tags. So, it does not do anything. It was designed to carry data, and tags are not predefined as HTML.

- Source:

W3schools.com. Introduction to XML. Retrieved from: https://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_whatis.asp

30. **JSON:** JavaScript Object Notation is a lightweight format for storing and transporting data, often used when data is sent from a server to a web page, it is "self-describing" and easy to understand.

- Source:

W3schools.com. *What is JSON?* Retrieved from: https://www.w3schools.com/whatis/whatis_json.asp

31. **JQuery:** "A free and open source JavaScript library that is used by Web developers to navigate HTML documents, handle events, perform animations and add Ajax interactions to Web pages. Some of the many sites using jQuery include Google (code search), Twitter, Dell Inc., CBS News, Slashdot and others."

- Source:

Vangie Beal. jQuery. Retrieved from: https://www.webopedia.com/TERM/J/jQuery.html

32. **Bootstrap (in the context of web development):** describes a process that automatically loads and executes commands.

    - Source:

    Techterms. (2016, April 14). *Bootstrap*. Retrieved from: https://techterms.com/definition/bootstrap

33. **AJAX:** combination of web development technologies in order to create dynamic websites. It means Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. Websites that use Ajax combine JavaScript and XML to display dynamic content.

    - Source:

    Tecterms. (2011, April 13). Ajax. Retrieved from: https://techterms.com/definition/ajax

34. **Angular:** Angular is a full-fledged mobile and web development framework. Used to create and maintain web apps in only one page. It can be used for singe and multiple page web apps.

    - Source:

    Oleg Romanyuk. (2019, Ocober 8). *Angular Vs React: Which one to choose for your app.* Retrieved from: https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/angular-vs-react-what-to-choose-for-your-app-2/

35. **React**: React is a framework only for UI development, which can be turned into a full-fledged solution with the help of additional libraries.

    - Source:

    Oleg Romanyuk. (2019, Ocober 8). *Angular Vs React: Which one to choose for your app.* Retrieved from: https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/angular-vs-react-what-to-choose-for-your-app-2/

36. **Vue**: is a progressive framework for building user interfaces. Vue was designed from the ground up to be incrementally adoptable. The core library is focused on the view layer only, and is easy to pick up and integrate with other libraries or existing projects. On the other hand, Vue is also perfectly capable of powering sophisticated Single-Page Applications when used in combination with modern tooling and supporting libraries.

- Source:

Vue.js. Introduction What is Vue.js? Retrieved from: https://vuejs.org/v2/guide/